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## 2 Women Free Terrorist From West Berlin Prison

BERLIN, May 28 (AP) — Two women carrying pistols and forged identity cards slipped into West Berlin's most heavily guarded prison yesterday and freed Till Meyer, on trial for the murder of a judge and kidnapping of a prominent politician.

But they failed in an apparent bid to free a second accused terrorist — Andreas Vogel — charged along with Meyer in the 1974 murder of Judge Guenter Drenkmann and the 1975 kidnapping of politician Peter Lorenz.

The women and Meyer, 34, fled along with three female accomplices who had waited in several minibuses outside Moabit prison, the police said.

One of the minibuses was found abandoned near the prison, the police said. An apartment in the neighborhood was raided and several persons were detained for questioning, they said.

The West Berlin police began a widespread search and intensified checks at the airport and highways leading to West Germany.

Justice Senator Juergen Baumann gave reporters this account: The women arrived at the prison



Till Meyer

at 8:45 a.m., presented identification cards indicating they were lawyers and asked to be admitted to a prison reception area containing several small rooms where lawyers can confer with their clients.

Vogel and Meyer were in different rooms at the time talking with their attorneys.

After passing through a steel

door and an automatic security lock, the two women drew pistols with silencers, but a guard managed to wrestle the pistol from one of the women.

The guard ducked into the room where Vogel and attorney Nicolaus Becker were conferring, slammed the door behind him, pointed the weapon at Vogel and sounded the alarm over a prison telephone.

One of the women fired her weapon at the closed door to the room where Vogel was being held but the guard did not return fire and no one was hit.

The women then grabbed Meyer, who was with his lawyer, Detlev Muellerhoff, and forced another guard to open emergency gates, which had closed automatically after the alarm was sounded.

Mr. Muellerhoff and Mr. Becker were taken into custody for questioning but were later released, Mr. Baumann said.

Meyer and Vogel are believed to be members of the "Movement of the Second of June," one of several splinter groups thought by the police to be affiliated with the terrorist Red Army Faction.

Officials say that the group, which takes its name from the date in 1967 when the police shot to death a student during a demonstration against the Shah of Iran, exists primarily to free imprisoned terrorists.

Its most spectacular success came in 1975 when a group of West German terrorists were flown to Southern Yemen in exchange for Mr. Lorenz.

Vogel and Meyer went on trial April 1 along with Raulf Reinders, 31, a Dutchman, and Germans Roland Fruttsch, 26; Gerald Kloepper, 26; and Fritz Teufel, 34.

Also charged in the cases were Juliane Plambeck, Inge Viett and Gabriele Rolnick, who remain at large.

Plambeck, Viett, Rolnick and Monika Bernerick escaped from a women's prison in West Berlin in July, 1976, after overpowering a female guard and slipping out through a skylight.

### S. Africa Press Cites Restraints

EAST LONDON, South Africa, May 28 (AP) — State action and intimidation against the South African press has reached alarming proportions, the South African Society of Journalists said at its annual congress here yesterday.

"Pressure for legislative sanctions and controls has been replaced by constraints and harassment in practice," a statement said.

It said that, since March of last year, 50 journalists have been affected by the actions of state agencies, including detentions without trial; the banning of three individuals; two newspapers, the union of black journalists and its journal and charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act of illegal possession of banned literature and perjury.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko waves to reporters as he leaves the White House with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Saturday after a morning-long meeting with President Carter.

### In Crackdown on Dissent

## Egypt Curbs 5 Noted Writers

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, May 28 (NYT) — Five prominent Egyptian journalists and writers, including a confidant of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, have been forbidden to leave the country pending an investigation into their writings published abroad, which authorities contend have slandered Egypt.

The development has added a fresh dimension to President Anwar Sadat's crackdown on dissent. The best-known target of the new investigation is Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, the former editor-in-chief of the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram who also served as minister of information under Mr. Nasser.

Mr. Heikal was dismissed from Al-Ahram in 1974 following policy disputes with Mr. Sadat that included the president's alienation of the Soviet Union. He since has devoted himself to writing books and articles for publications abroad, notably "The Road to Ramadan," a best-selling inside account of Egypt's secret preparation for the war with Israel in October, 1973.

Another journalist under investigation is Mohammed Sid-Ahmed, who once wrote lead editorials for Al-Ahram under Mr. Heikal. Mr. Sid-Ahmed, a political leftist, gained a literary reputation abroad for his book, "After the Guns Fall Silent," which analyzed prospects for normal relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Poet on List

The list also included Ahmed Fuad Negm, a folk poet whose poetry lyrics, set to music by the blind ballad singer Sheikh Imam, have circulated throughout the Arab world. The other two are Ahmed Hamroush, a one-time editor of the political weekly Rose el-Yousef

who was close to the Free Officers Movement that carried out the 1952 revolution, and Salah Elissa, an editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Gomhouriya.

All but Mr. Heikal are considered leftists. They had been discouraged previously from writing for publication at home and turned to markets abroad. The newspaper Al-Ahram said today that four or five more writers soon would be added to the blacklist.

According to reports, Egyptian Interior Minister Nabawy Ismail sent the names of the five to the socialist prosecutor, Ahmed Habib, who is empowered to investigate political offenses.

Gen. Ismail was quoted as having

### Taken by Surprise

When contacted today, Mr. Heikal expressed surprise at the steps being taken against him and said that he had not participated in political activities.

"I'm astonished really," he said. "To express a different point of view, I don't see this as a crime. He added that he would consult his attorney before deciding how to respond to the investigation."

Mr. Sid-Ahmed, who recently

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### Decision Is Surprise

## Sadat Stops Resort Oasis Planned Near Pyramids

CAIRO, May 28 (NYT) — In a decision that surprised almost everyone, the Egyptian government has yielded to public pressure and canceled the contract for a multimillion-dollar resort community that was to have been built with foreign investment in the desert wasteland overlooking the famed Pyramids of Giza.

An official statement circulated today in the Cairo press quoted President Anwar Sadat as saying that "Egypt's historical heritage should be preserved" and directing that national feelings be considered in undertaking future economic projects.

The contract's abrogation appeased Egyptian environmentalists, who have claimed that the development was set up on land that had been previously set aside for preservation and that held potential archaeological finds.

President Sadat, who has come under fire for defending the project, was evidently unwilling to become embroiled in the issue while he is undertaking a crackdown on his political critics.

### Developers Surprised

It appeared that the Egyptian government had not consulted officials of the Egyptian Tourist Development Co., the joint-venture firm set up to handle the project, before making the announcement that it was being abandoned.

The company's chairman, Salah Abdel Wahab, was abroad when the announcement was made and other stunned officials declined to comment until they could learn more.

The Egyptian government had previously agreed to lease 10,000 acres of desert for the resort, which was to be built no closer than two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) from Mycerinus, the smallest of the three ancient pyramids.

### Room for 40,000

According to the developers, the resort would have accommodated 40,000 residents and guests, with five hotels, 6,000 villas, 5,500 apartments and a 200-acre golf course adorned by a small artificial lake. The developers estimated its eventual value at \$500 million.

A company source wondered whether there had been a misunderstanding, and ventured that the contract might only be renegotiated.

But that possibility appeared to be ruled out by today's announcement, which said that Premier Moudouh Salem was calling for operations to be halted and the project called off completely.

According to the company's general manager, John Parker, at least \$4 million has already been spent on the resort, excluding administra-

## U.S., Russia Air Discord Over Africa

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 28 (WP) — President Carter and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko sharply disagreed yesterday over African policy, but the Soviet diplomat maintained hope that the discord would not derail the completion of a new nuclear arms limitation pact.

A public clash — more severe than strategists on either side had anticipated — developed after Mr. Gromyko emerged from four hours of discussion at the White House, sounding relatively optimistic about the grinding strategic arms limitation talks.

When reporters turned the questioning to African issues, however, Mr. Gromyko said:

"Of course we do have differences, and I think . . . that the information which the president has at his disposal is not correct — that is our assessment."

"We have no intention of grabbing either the whole of Africa, or its parts. We don't need it."

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell firmly countered after consultation, that "the president wishes to make it completely clear that there is no doubt in his mind about the accuracy of the information which he has received and which he has conveyed publicly to the American people and privately to the foreign minister."

Mr. Powell was referring to Mr. Carter's charge in his Chicago press conference on Thursday in which the president said that Marxist Angola "must bear a heavy responsibility for the deadly attack" into Zaire's copper-mining Shaba province, and that the responsibility is "shared by Cuba."

The Carter administration has charged that Cuba trained the invaders, who were armed with Soviet weapons. Mr. Carter added on Thursday that, unless the Kremlin leaders "show some constraints" in Soviet-Cuban actions in Africa, that could "make it much more difficult to conclude a SALT agreement."

### Vance Response

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, with Mr. Gromyko standing at his side at the conclusion of later talks at the State Department Saturday, said somberly:

"I feel I must take exception to the statement that was made [by Mr. Gromyko] following the meeting with the president this morning, where it was indicated that the president did not have accurate information with respect to the situation in Africa."

"That is not the fact. The president is fully and accurately informed, and I want to make this very clear."

Mr. Gromyko, asked at the same time if the United States and the Soviet Union are on a "confrontation course" over Africa, replied: "I would not think that that should happen. Both sides should [an American said the Russian word Mr. Gromyko employed was more precisely translatable as "must"] conduct themselves in a responsible way in that area of politics as well."

"I would add to that, that there is information — and information. And sometimes conclusions are drawn from incorrect and inaccurate information. And that is bad."

Closing the exchange, Mr. Gromyko added, with a strained chuckle to reporters, "And please don't involve me in any more politics," as he waved off the press, saying in English, "Goodbye, ladies and gentlemen."

Mr. Vance announced that another meeting with Mr. Gromyko would be held in New York on

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## French Unit Withdraws From Zaire

### Capital Army Fortified To Protect Kolwezi

By David B. Ottaway

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 28 (WP) — Most of the French legionnaires involved in last week's dramatic rescue of whites trapped in Kolwezi, southern Zaire's big mining center, pulled out today, leaving behind only a small rearguard force to help the Zairian Army protect the town against possible future rebel attacks.

All but about 150 of the 700 French troops were said to have left overnight for the Shaba province capital of Lubumbashi, where they are expected to remain a few more days before being flown back to their base in Corsica.

Before leaving, the legionnaires destroyed the vast quantities of rebel arms that they captured or found in caches inside the African quarters of the city.

The departure of the legionnaires has been partly compensated for by the arrival of more Zairian troops, but it is doubted that many of the 2,500 Europeans who once lived in Kolwezi will return without additional foreign troops being stationed there.

Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has been in Paris, is scheduled to visit Morocco tomorrow for talks with King Hassan on the possibility of his sending troops to provide the core of a pan-African force in Shaba province.

Morocco has already sent 40 to 50 officers but has said one of them are here to organize the transportation of a pan-African army.

The Zairian news agency reported that Senegal, Mali, Gabon and Morocco had responded favorably to Zaire's call for military assistance, but that none has actually sent combat troops.

Belgium has kept a battalion of paratroopers in Kamina, 140 miles north of Kolwezi, and some of them have been dispersed to Lubumbashi and several other Shaba province towns where there are Europeans to help calm their fears of being attacked by the rebels. The Belgians carried out the evacuation of most of the Europeans from Kolwezi but have since been criticized for turning the mining center into a ghost town.

The entire white population has in fact abandoned the mining center

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### But French Force Is Changing

## Legionnaires Keep Image as Crack Unit

By Joseph Fitchett

CASTELNAUDARY, France, May 28 (IHT) — The French Foreign Legion's dash to Kolwezi and paratroop jump into a hostile town was a military exploit fully in the tradition of this corps of professional soldiers — many with a past to hide and nothing left in the outside world. Yet, it was performed by a force which is changing into an integral part of the French Army, harbors fewer mercenaries and criminals and relies on teamwork and training instead of the tough individual trooper.

In the biggest change of all, the legion — called foreign because theoretically only foreigners can join — now appears to contain a majority of Frenchmen, who prefer this military fraternity to the regular army. A French recruit is simply told to say that he is from Quebec to explain his French.

The Foreign Legion is still a shock troop, and the relief of Kolwezi was assigned to the legion's airborne regiment. For most of the men, it was their first time in combat, according to officers and men here in the legion's

training regiment. Following the operation, they recognized many faces in magazine pictures put up on canteen walls as recent recruits.

Col. Raoul Forcin, training commander, commented on their performance, saying, "The new generation live up to their predecessors' reputation for being effective."

### Peak in Indochina

Set up in 1831 by a decree of King Louis Philippe, the legion reached a peak in importance and size in Indochina, where it deployed 25,000 men. In Algeria, one of the legion's more notable efforts was the clearing of the guerrilla-controlled Algiers Casbah.

Now down to 8,000 men, the legion has units in Corsica, Djibouti, the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte, Devil's Island and the Pacific nuclear-test site at the Mururoa Atoll.

The legion is divided into armor and other normal army units, the elite unit is the 2d R.E.P., a paratroop outfit designed for swift foreign action. Described as highly operational by a legion officer who outlined its commando, marksmen and other specialized squads, the

600-man outfit belongs to France's 11th Division set up by Charles de Gaulle for rapid intervention in Africa. A paratrooper is always on alert in the 11th Division.

The legion's 2d R.E.P. drew the Kolwezi assignment, reflecting the legion's African experience. Legionnaires have played a central role in Chad's recent brush wars, and in a firefight in 1976, the 2d R.E.P. stormed a school bus in the desert outside Djibouti where Somali-backed rebels had taken hostage a class of French children.

### No Surprise

The success of the 2d R.E.P. in Zaire did not surprise legionnaires here.

A new batch of volunteers — men in their 20s, a mixture of nationalities, languages and physiques, agreed that the Zaire operation showed the legion's strengths. A German instructor said, "only half in jest. 'When they heard the legion was coming, they started running.'"

The new legionnaires tend to be smaller and less grizzled than the previous generation, but teamwork

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## U.S. Reopens Sale Of A-Plant Fuel

After 4-Year Hold

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 28 (WP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has offered for the first time in four years to sell the nation's future output of enriched uranium for nuclear power plants.

"We can reopen the order books," Mr. Schlesinger said at a news conference Friday, "to fulfill President Carter's commitment to make the United States a reliable supplier of enriched uranium to the world."

What this means is that U.S. and foreign electric companies can again turn to the United States for uranium to fuel their nuclear power plants, and can expect to obtain the fuel from the United States throughout the projected 30-year average lifetime of the plants.

One reason they can do so is that many who signed orders before the books were closed are cancelling their plans to build nuclear plants, freeing the enriched uranium that had been committed to them. Another reason is that the United States is expanding its capacity to produce enriched uranium.

### Other Suppliers Used

In the four years since the United States closed off enriched-uranium orders, many nations planning nuclear power plants turned to France, the Soviet Union and a trivium of Great Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany. All three suppliers expanded their enrichment plants to meet the demand.

The United States has been anxious to maintain its dominance of the world's enriched-uranium market for more than business reasons. If the United States supplies another nation with enriched uranium, it has the power to negotiate the terms under which the extremely fissionable plutonium can be extracted from the waste products.

The United States has three plants that enrich uranium with the fissionable isotope U-235 so it can be used to generate electricity. They are at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Paducah, Ky.; and Portsmouth, Ohio. Those plants could provide sufficient enriched uranium to generate 335 million kilowatts of electricity.

That limit was almost reached June 30, 1974, when Dixie Lee Ray, then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, closed off orders for uranium enrichment.

### Orders Cancelled

But since then a number of companies that placed orders before the suspension have told the United States that they want to terminate their contracts. These companies account for about 23 million kilowatts of generating capacity.

At the same time, the United States has begun to expand the capacity of the three plants and has authorized construction of a fourth plant at Portsmouth, Ohio. The fourth plant will begin operation by 1984.

The new plant has been designed to be expandable as often as every two years if demand for nuclear fuel continues to grow. By 1990, the new plant could produce enriched uranium for almost 300 million kilowatts of electricity by itself.

Besides reopening the uranium order books, Mr. Schlesinger also described a plan to iron out what he said were "inequities" in the oil entitlements program.

Under the new plan, Mr. Schlesinger said the New England states

would be granted virtually full entitlements, instead of the partial entitlements they now receive, to import residual oil used almost exclusively by New England to generate electricity.

New England had been getting an 80-percent subsidy to pay for the higher-priced imported oil; it will now receive a 95-percent subsidy. Mr. Schlesinger described the action as the removal of a burden, and not the granting of a boon.

Turning to the West Coast, Mr. Schlesinger said he opposes any move to curtail oil production at the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve or to export Alaskan oil to Japan, to relieve what is now a glut of oil on the West Coast. He said most of the glut is in residual oil, partly because California has imposed tougher sulfur standards on burning residual fuel.

"What I would propose," Mr. Schlesinger said, "is that we allow the export of residual oil."

### Plan Landed

Mr. Schlesinger said the natural-gas pricing compromise approved by congressional energy conferees, which eliminates the double-pricing system for intrastate and interstate gas, would free up 2 trillion cubic feet of gas to move interstate.

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### Grumbling

The Portuguese grumble a lot about their government and about Mr. Soares, but it is hard to find one who has a truly harsh word to say about the man universally known as "Chubby Cheeks" for his drooping jowls. This grudging affection may well aid him in his proclaimed goal of remaining in power with his new coalition partners, the conservative Center Democrats.

### In Portugal's Political, Economic Struggles

## Affection of People a Plus for Soares

By James M. Markham

LISBON, May 28 (NYT) — "In contrast with other European countries, we do not have social agitation, we have no terrorism, we have total tranquility in the country," said Premier Mario Soares, his bulky form leaning forward in his seat for emphasis. "People say that I am too optimistic, that I see things through rose-colored glasses. But the truth is the truth."

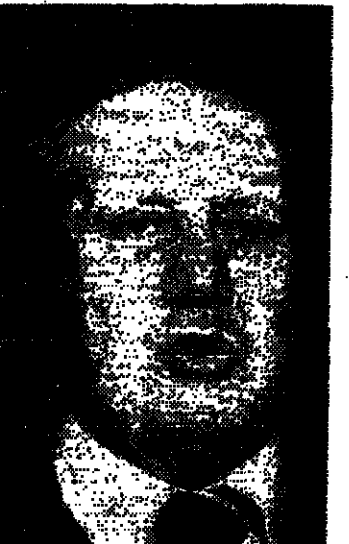
"I tell you that I wander about the streets, undisturbed, completely alone," he continued. "People greet me, say things to me, not always altogether agreeable things. I ask you — what other European head of government can afford himself that luxury?"

Mr. Soares had put his finger on a question that touches his rather special relationship with the people of Portugal, who are confronted with a grave economic crisis.

The Socialist leader says that it is a "dog's life" being premier of Portugal, that he does not have enough time to spend with his family, to go to movies or concerts, or to read and write. But he clearly savors this life and somehow has managed to impose his ebullience on a people noted for a certain dourness and passivity.

### Grumbling

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Mario Soares

until the next scheduled legislative elections in 1980.

A subject in vogue among politicians and journalists in Lisbon these days is "presidentialism" — the notion that President Antonio Ramalho Eanes will seize the initiative from Mr. Soares and modify Portugal's socialist Constitution to widen his own role.

The president lately has criticized corruption, inefficiency and nepotism in public life, but Mr. Soares seems unruffled. "We are in complete agreement," he said. "Me, I have full confidence in the president of the republic and the president of the republic, it seems, has full confidence in his government." This may be shading the truth a bit, but with his government resting

comfortably on the support of 143 deputies in the 263-member lower house — 102 of them for his own party — Mr. Soares seems in good shape for the short run. The second largest party in Parliament, the Social Democrats, is falling apart in a leadership squabble, and Mr. Soares and his Center Democrat allies can expect to pick up the pieces eventually.

### Plan Until 1980

"So until 1980 what are we going to do?" asked the premier. "Consolidate the Portuguese economy, put ourselves in condition to accede to Europe and enter the Common Market and consolidate Portuguese democracy. This is the pact that exists between the two majority parties."

When the 1980 legislative elections come, he suggested, the Socialists and the Center Democrats could strike an electoral "contract," dividing the votes between left and right, and conceivably agree on modifications of the Constitution, whose flavor is suggested by Article One, which calls for the creation of a "classless society."

But, until 1980, he would like to defer the divisive task of amending the Constitution, a document that bears the imprint of the euphoric days that followed the collapse of the dictatorship on April 25, 1974.

The Communists and dissident Socialists accuse Mr. Soares of presiding over a policy of "capitalist recuperation" that is rolling back "the conquests of April 25" — the nationalizations of land and industry that followed the 1974 coup.

"Are we in the middle of capitalist recuperation?" Mr. Soares asked

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On Refugees, War Rumors

Vietnam Calls For China Talks

BANGKOK, May 28 (AP) — Vietnam today called for talks with China to settle the question of Chinese refugees fleeing Vietnam and rumors that war between the two nations is imminent.

The Voice of Vietnam, in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, read a four-point statement from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry calling for representatives of the two governments to meet soon and settle the differences over the Chinese people.

The lengthy statement added that since 1955 China and Vietnam had agreed that Chinese residents in Vietnam would be placed under Vietnamese authority and gradually become Vietnamese citizens.

[China, in a statement Friday, said it intended to send ships to evacuate Chinese residents of Vietnam, UPI reported.]

The statement, labeled "Slander of the Chinese Government Toward Chinese People in

Vietnam," said that Chinese should remain in Vietnam and continue their normal lives.

Escaping Back

After reaching China, many have realized they have been fooled and have escaped back to Vietnam, the radio said. Recent visitors from Vietnam said they were told by Vietnamese authorities that Chinese ships are laying off the Vietnamese coast to pick up Chinese refugees, but there was no information on how the refugees would reach the ships.

The New China News Agency has reported that more than 72,000 Chinese have been forced back to China since last month.

The broadcast said that over the past 20 years Vietnam has abided by an agreement that any Vietnamese of Chinese origin wishing to visit their homeland would be issued tourist certificates and visas.

The Chinese people in Vietnam

have the same rights as Vietnamese citizens, the broadcast said. A great number of them have become teachers, engineers, doctors and high level technicians, it said.

On the contrary, Vietnamese residents in China enjoy only limited rights. During the last 20 years Vietnam has drawn China's attention to these facts, but the situation has not been improved, it added.

Referring to the continuing border conflict with Cambodia, the broadcast said information has been spread among the Chinese people of Vietnam that "China supports Cambodia against Vietnam and that war will break out between China and Vietnam and that Chinese people will suffer losses and must therefore find ways to leave Vietnam quickly."

The Vietnamese accused the Cambodian authorities of launching a "puppet" campaign against Vietnam and said in a veiled threat that "in the past two patriotic wars of resistance the Vietnamese people made a clear difference between the colonialist and imperialist aggressors, our enemy, and the French and U.S. people, our friends."

"There is no reason why Vietnam should provoke a border conflict with Cambodia, nor is there any reason for Vietnam to create complexities in its relations with China."

Training in Russia Reported

HONG KONG, May 28 (AP) — Many Vietnamese youths have been sent to the Soviet Union for military training, a Hong Kong newspaper reported yesterday.

The Chinese-language Ming Pao attributed its information to Vietnamese refugees who arrived here recently. Ming Pao quoted the refugees as saying the youths are expected to return to Vietnam in August to help the navy guard the country's coastline.

The purpose, the paper said, is to prevent Vietnamese from fleeing the country. It said that the former U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay is now flooded with Russians. It described the bay as one of the most important navy bases in Asia.

The refugees also reportedly told the paper Chinese living in North Vietnam are luckier than those living in the south.

Chinese in the north can return to China, the paper quoted one refugee as saying. The paper said at least 80 percent of Chinese living in Hanoi have returned to China.

It said the Vietnamese authorities let them return to China in order to confiscate their property.

Egypt Holds 5 Writers

(Continued from Page 1) had a front page article in the Paris newspaper Le Monde Diplomatique, also denied any wrongdoing. "A thing which has never existed here has been to ask what are your convictions," he said. "You should be judged on your acts, not on your beliefs."

The move against the five Egyptians appears prompted by the mandate that Mr. Sadat received in a national referendum a week ago to purge his critics. Mr. Habib launched his probes even before the People's Assembly finished formulating legislation embodying the referendum's six points. In part, these ban political activity by pro-revolutionary politicians and pro-Soviet officials under Mr. Nasser. They also bar proven Communists from holding public posts and from writing in the press. And they lay down patriotic guidelines for the press.

The prosecutor's office yesterday began examining articles and taped broadcasts of 34 other Egyptian journalists, writers and artists working abroad, mostly in Iraq and Libya, but also in Lebanon, Britain and France.

The government has summoned them home to face charges of working to undermine "the safety of the home front and social peace" in Egypt. But they are expected to ignore the warrants.

Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

Amsterdam Bahrain Brussels Delhi Frankfurt London Munich Rome Tehran

Pan Am

\*Nominal charge in Economy Class.

Pan Am's People



Their experience makes the difference



GREAT BALL OF FIRE — Jean-Paul Chirouze falls in his bid near Paris to break the world record for long jumping in an automobile. But, despite the flames, he completes a jump of 40 meters, about 20 meters short of the record.

Soares Sees 'Tranquillity' Amid Portugal's Troubles

(Continued from Page 1) rhetorically. "I say no, we are recuperating the economy," he said, speaking proudly of having returned "almost 600 businesses" to their original owners in his two years in office. "We have the idea of entering Europe, and we do not have the intention of making socialism here when the rest of Europe is not socialist."

British Official Says Porn Trade Becoming Big

LONDON, May 28 (AP) — Daphne Skellern, chief of Scotland Yard's war on pornography, today said that the printing of pornography in Britain is increasing so fast that the country is now a major exporter of "dirty mags."

Commander Skellern, 50, is the first woman commander of the Yard's A-3 branch, which has responsibility for obscene publications.

British magazines, she told a press conference, mostly depict "straight" pornography, and the "really nasty stuff" comes to Britain from other European countries, she said, adding: "There could be a natural progression in the British product as the porn merchants try to stay in business."

She said she believes the "worst danger in pornography is the introduction of the element of violence."

"There has always been pornography and I suppose there always will be," she said. "There is no way it can ever be eliminated, but we can try to control it at a level where it corrupts the least."

"If what we now regard as pornography becomes the normal, some people will look for something harder and it then becomes an extremely nasty business."

Order Allows Blind To Keep Canes in Air

BALTIMORE, May 28 (AP) — Blind persons can keep their white canes on U.S. aircraft — at least for the time being.

U.S. District Judge Edward Northrop issued a temporary restraining order Friday forbidding U.S. airlines from taking away the canes until at least June 5. A hearing was set for June 2 for the Federal Aviation Administration to argue against the order being made permanent.

The National Federation for the Blind and its president are challenging regulations that require flight attendants to store the canes, which the FAA says could become dangerous missiles during an accident. The NFB has argued that, without their canes, blind persons are placed in danger of being denied a chance to escape in an emergency.

Border Strikes Against Israel

PLO Bans Raids From Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 28 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization declared a moratorium today on raids against Israel from southern Lebanon.

"We will not take action across the Lebanese border, because that would cause problems," Abu Iyad, second in command of the PLO, said in an interview with the English-language weekly Monday Morning. "But we will take action from the [Syrian] Golan Heights and from Jordan and, if we can, from [Egyptian] Sinai."

He stressed that there will be no shelling across the border into Israel from southern Lebanon and he indicated that the PLO is moderating in other respects. "There are other details which would comfort people more, but we cannot disclose them because we don't want to comfort the enemy," he said.

He reiterated PLO commander Yasser Arafat's decision to honor the role of the United Nations force in Lebanon by halting all military operations in southern Lebanon.

Pledge Fulfilled

In that decision, Mr. Arafat was honoring a commitment to the Lebanese government, a guerrilla spokesman said. Specifically, the commitment barred Palestinian guerrillas from southern areas vacated by the Israelis.

The UN force has been in conflict with dissident guerrillas and Lebanese leftists who tried to infiltrate UN-protected areas in southern Lebanon to resume hostile activities against Israel. The UN force came to Lebanon last month to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Yesterday, Mr. Arafat ordered a halt to all military operations in southern Lebanon. Palestinian sources said. They said that Mr. Arafat had warned against infiltration attempts across UN lines into Israeli-held areas.

The orders went out after two meetings on Friday by a three-man military committee that is supervising a five-point agreement that Mr. Arafat concluded with Lebanese officials on Wednesday, the sources said. The committee was composed of PLO officers, Lebanese security forces, and a Syrian from the Arab League truce force that polices Lebanon's 18-month-old civil armistice. The agreement will be made final and a timetable drawn up after each member gets approval from his highest authority, committee members said.

A committee spokesman said that a major point was to reach a joint interpretation of Mr. Arafat's commitment to remove all "armed manifestations" in southern Lebanon.

Rivers Form Boundaries The committee agreed that, under this commitment, guerrilla offices, arms depots and military vehicles should not appear in residential areas in southern Lebanon from the Litani to the Zahrani rivers. The Litani forms the approxi-

mate border of the areas held by the UN force.

The Zahrani, almost 28 kilometers north of the Litani, forms the southern line of the Syrian forces that serve as the vanguard of the 30,000-man Arab League army.

The area between the two rivers long has been controlled by guerrillas. The committee agreed that guerrillas will no longer appear armed in public or shoot during funerals, mass rallies or demonstrations, especially in the main towns of Sidon, Zahrani and Nabatiyet, the spokesman said.

These are the towns almost totally controlled by PLO guerrillas. There was no mention of the port city of Tyre, the only enclave south of the Litani where guerrillas retained positions after the Israeli invasion in March.

Radicals of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and their extremist Lebanese allies have vowed to defy Mr. Arafat's moratorium order, although they are heavily outnumbered by PLO guerrillas.

Observers believe Mr. Arafat was negotiating with radicals to soften their stand and avoid an armed crackdown.

Arafat Says Carter Reneges

CHICAGO, May 28 (UPI) — Mr. Arafat has accused President Carter of succumbing to Israeli influence and retreating from his earlier support of Palestinian rights, according to an article in today's Chicago Tribune.

"I am astonished that in your mentality, there is always something called Israel and nothing concerning Palestinian rights," he told a team of Tribune editors and reporters who are touring several Middle Eastern countries. "Do you still treat us as you treated the Indians? Where are the human rights that Carter has talked about so much? As Palestinians, what did we do to the American people?"

Carter, Gromyko Dispute Revealed on Africa Policy

(Continued from Page 1) Wednesday "to carry on discussions." There had been no earlier hint of such a meeting.

This sudden scheduling has all the diplomatic earmarks of a damage-repair meeting, to try to soften the sting of yesterday's encounter. It will require Mr. Vance to break into the schedule of a major summit conference for heads of government of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which opens here Tuesday.

Mr. Vance said that the Wednesday meeting in New York "would be more on the political side than on the technical side" of the nuclear arms control talks.

U.S. View Gloomy

While Mr. Gromyko did his utmost to sound upbeat about the nuclear portions of Saturday's talks, saying they helped to "narrow down the differences" and produced "some headway on some parts of some of the questions," the attitude on the U.S. side was generally gloomy.

Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet Union had initiated "certain proposals and suggestions" to try to break the impasse on remaining unresolved points in the four-year-old negotiations, and "we — the Soviet Union, the Soviet leadership in general — are certainly in favor of an agreement."

"We certainly stand for peace in general, and for peaceful relations with the United States," he stressed.

Mr. Vance, however, bluntly said to reporters immediately after his farewell to Mr. Gromyko, "I can't say that we made much progress today, but we have to keep at it."

New Proposals

Asked if the latest Soviet suggestions can overcome the remaining barriers for concluding a new limitation on intercontinental missiles and bombers, Mr. Vance said that Mr. Gromyko "did make some new proposals" and "some of them were substantive."

But Mr. Vance hardly sounded optimistic. He said, "We've got to take a look and see what these suggestions are that are on the table."

Mr. Powell said he would concur in Mr. Gromyko's comment that the talks on nuclear issues showed "some narrowing of differences in some areas." But Mr. Powell declined to encourage any optimism about the long-projected summit.

Blasts in Ulster Destroy 3 Vans

LONDON, May 28 (AP) — Five fire-bombs exploded at the main post office depot here, causing extensive damage to postal and telephone vans, police said today.

Three vans were destroyed and five heavily damaged by the blasts late Friday which ignited the vehicles' gasoline tanks. There were no injuries.

The explosions occurred three days after British troops dismantled anti-terrorist checkpoints in the province began in August, 1969.

Ceausescu in Thailand

BANGKOK, May 28 (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived in Cambodia today on the latest stage of a Far East tour which has already taken him to China, North Korea, Vietnam and Laos.

Chinese Briefed By Brzezinski On U.S. Policy

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP) — President Carter's national security adviser and his aides briefed Chinese officials last week on U.S. strategic arms talks and on the U.S. strategic overview, an administration official said last night.

The meetings also involved discussion of a secret White House document, President Richard M. Nixon's Memorandum 10, a study of the strategic world situation, government officials said.

An official said that security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski discussed the status of the strategic arms limitation talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua for 3½ hours during second day of the visit to China.

However, the official added: "To say that we went there and gave a briefing on SALT would be missing the point. We discussed our strategic overview, which includes all the major outstanding issues — Africa, the Middle East, comprehensive arms control. He said they also discussed 'where there were parallels.'"

The next day, Mr. Huang gave Mr. Brzezinski a 2½-hour assessment of the Chinese view of the world situation and Mr. Brzezinski responded for about an hour, the official said.

Hazards of Tris Are Found Even In Old Pajamas

WASHINGTON, May 28 (WP) — The cancer-causing flame retardant, Tris, can be absorbed through the skin by thousands of children still wearing old, treated pajamas, even though use of Tris is now banned, scientists have reported.

The finding contradicts a determination last year by the Consumer Product Safety Commission that found that repeated washings removed so much Tris that treated sleepwear could generally be worn safely.

On the basis of the new studies, one of the main investigators, Dr. Evan Horning of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, said, "I simply would not keep old pajamas that might have been treated. As a parent, I'd throw them away."

The federal commission forbade new use of Tris on children's sleepwear in April of last year, but also voted against making manufacturers spend millions of dollars to repurchase laundered sleepwear from consumers. It relied on tests indicating that, after three washings, 95 percent of Tris was removed from two polyester fabric samples. However, the Environmental Defense Fund said other tests showed that 10 percent of the Tris was left on the fabric surface after 10 washings.

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On Alleged Zaire Role

# Senate Unit Asks Carter To Back Cuban Charges

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has asked the administration to produce evidence to back President Carter's contention Thursday that Cuba had played a behind-the-scenes role in the recent invasion of Zaire by Katangan forces based in Angola.

In a closed hearing with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Friday, the committee agreed to a request by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., for a full airing of the president's charges.

When asked about Mr. Carter's statement that Cuba trained and equipped Katangans and knew about but did nothing to prevent the invasion, Mr. Vance reportedly said that the committee should address their inquiries to the Central Intelligence Agency — the source of the information.

As a result, the committee decided to hear testimony from Adm. Stansfield Turner, CIA director, after this weekend's Memorial Day recess.

National security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski today offered to give the Senate proof that Cubans were "responsible" for the rebel invasion. In an interview on NBC's "Meet the Press," he also said he discussed the problem of Soviet-Cuban intervention in Africa with Chinese leaders on his trip this month to Peking.

Mr. Brzezinski said that the administration has "information" from a variety of sources "to back President Carter's accusation. The invasion by Angolan-based rebels 'could not have taken place without the invading parties having been armed and trained by the Cubans and indeed perhaps also the East Germans,'" Mr. Brzezinski said.

U.S. Accusations

For the last week, the Carter administration has been accusing Cuba of playing a substantial role in the invasion, even though President Fidel Castro and other Cuban officials have firmly denied any involvement, directly or indirectly. Sen. McGovern said that he was told categorically by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in New York at the United Nations special session on disarmament on Thursday that there was no Cuban involvement, as he had also earlier been told by Cuba's senior diplomat in Washington, Ramon Sanchez Parodi.

Sen. McGovern said that he was raising the issue because it was crucial for the committee to know whether Cuban officials or the administration was telling the truth since several public figures, including former President Gerald Ford, were urging that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks be suspended because of Cuban and Soviet involvement in Africa.

Other members of the committee were concerned that the president was seeking more freedom in foreign affairs and was using the Cuban issue as an excuse to change legislation.

The question of Cuban involvement in the Zaire fighting has been hotly disputed in the administration. Some officials contend that it was impossible to prove that the Cubans had done more than to train some Katangans some time ago, in connection with their aid to Angolan forces, and to have given them Soviet arms.

Carter Charge

But the administration, in part to justify the U.S. participation in the French and Belgian airlift to Zaire, has chosen to suggest a direct Cuban role. Mr. Carter, in a press conference in Chicago, said that the Angolan government must bear heavy responsibility for the attack which was launched from its territory, "and it's a burden and a responsibility shared by Cuba."

"We believe that Cuba had known of the Katangan plan to invade and obviously did nothing to restrain them from crossing the border," he said. "We also know that the Cubans have played a key role in training and equipping the Katangans who attacked."

Sen. McGovern, when asked about Mr. Carter's comments, said: "I don't want to say I am skeptical of what the president is saying. I recognize a contradiction when I see it."

## Carter and Giscard Meet, Discuss African Problems

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP) — President Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France have agreed that concerted action with African countries is necessary to promote security and development in that continent.

A White House statement issued after a working dinner on Friday said that the two leaders expressed their common concern about recent developments in Africa.



Masato Higaki, 83, a Hiroshima survivor, joins disarmament demonstrators outside the UN.

### Disarmament Demonstrators Gather

## Rally at UN Evokes Mood of 1960s

By Grayson Mitchell and Robert Shogan

NEW YORK, May 28 — It seemed almost like old times here yesterday. Pete Seeger sang against war. Democratic Rep. John Conyers of Michigan inveighed against the president and the secretary of defense. And a big crowd, most of them college age and in blue jeans, chanted: "No Nukes. We Don't Wanna Radiate."

The peace movement had returned to the streets.

Under gray skies, about 15,000 persons massed in Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza in the shadow of the United Nations to stage a rally for disarmament, timed to coincide

with the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly. Leaders of Mobilization for Survival, the umbrella organization of local peace and anti-nuclear-power groups that sponsored the rally, called it the biggest peace demonstration since the end of the Vietnam War.

Strong Opposition

No one knows how much yesterday's turnout portends in terms of practical political muscle. As disarmament advocates themselves concede, the forces opposing them — the threat of Soviet aggression, and the huge payrolls of U.S. defense contractors — are considerable.

While the rally was going on, Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the UN, spoke to an 18-member delegation from the rallying groups. Mr. Young told his visitors that he agreed with them in spirit. He said that most of the political pressure on President Carter comes from those who believe that the United States needs an even more powerful nuclear arsenal to hold its own against the Soviet Union.

"All the political pressure that's being applied to this administration," Mr. Young said, is for it to take a very hard line. "As an example, he said, at present the president can count on only about 35 sure votes in the Senate, about half of what he needs, to ratify his proposals for a new strategic-arms-limitation agreement with the Kremlin."

Permission Refused

Terry Provan, co-chairman of the rally, said that Mr. Young had asked to be able to address the entire group, but had been turned down. "We know where he stands," Provan said. "We don't need to hear that again."

Mr. Provan was reflecting disappointment among demonstration leaders at President Carter's failure to address the UN session personally, and their resentment at what they viewed to be a hard-line speech made last week by Vice President Mondale, who substituted for Mr. Carter.

There were echoes and images here that recalled the peace movement's stormy past.

David Dellinger, indicted as one of the so-called Chicago Seven for allegedly inciting the violence in the streets at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, was on hand yesterday to decry nuclear weapons as "the tools of death."

Echoes and Differences

Many of the chants and the songs — "If I Had A Hammer," and "We Shall Overcome" — were those heard in the late 1960s and early 1970s. And the makeup of the crowd, too, was much the same as then — white, middle-class and young.

But there were some differences. Absent was the sense of outrage and hostility that marked the anti-war protests. No windows were broken along the parade route to the demonstration and the police who watched the march to the rally sites stood by, smiling and benign.

Bomb Defused in U.K.

COVENTRY, England, May 28 (AP) — Army experts yesterday safely defused an unexploded 1,000-pound German bomb dropped here in World War II, police reported. The bomb was found on the grounds of a college Friday by workmen making excavations.

## Files Hint Black Leader Helped FBI Oppose King

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI) — An unidentified black leader apparently worked with the FBI in the 1960s in an effort to remove Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from national prominence in the civil rights movement, according to just-released FBI files.

The secret office files, which belonged to former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, were obtained under a Freedom of Information Act request made by the Center for National Security Studies, a private organization.

They "reveal the extent to which King and his close associates were perceived as a threat by the FBI and kept under government surveillance during the five-year period before King's assassination" in 1968, the center said.

It said, for instance, that a Dec. 11, 1964, interview memo to William Sullivan, then No. 3 in the FBI hierarchy, indicated that "the FBI and a black leader apparently worked together in an effort to eliminate King."

The name of the collaborator was blanked out in the released document.

"[Blank] stated to DeLoach [another top FBI official] that he was faced with the difficult problem of taking steps to remove King from the national picture," a copy of the memo showed. "He indicates in his comments a lack of confidence that he, alone, could be successful. It is therefore suggested that consideration be given to the following course of action:

"That DeLoach have a further discussion with [Blank] and offer to be helpful in connection with the problem of removal of King from the national scene."

The memo then suggested that the collaborator get together with black leaders such as James Farmer and labor leader Philip Randolph, and "on a highly confidential basis could brief such a group on the security background of King." The briefing would include "the use of a tape, such as contemplated in your memorandum, with a transcript for convenience in following the tape, [and] should be most convincing."

"This might have the effect of increasing the stature of [Blank] who is a capable person and is ambitious," it said.

In Illinois Legislature

## Carter Switches Signals, Drops Talk for Q and A

By Edward Walsh

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28 (WP) — President Carter unexpectedly discarded a prepared speech Friday describing his frustration with the federal bureaucracy, and returned to a standard technique of his campaign and the early months of his presidency — the question-and-answer forum.

For almost 30 minutes, he stood at the speaker's rostrum in the Illinois House of Representatives, taking questions from a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly.

In the course of the session, the president spoke warmly of the Equal Rights Amendment — Illinois is one of the key states that have not ratified the amendment — and strongly reaffirmed the "special relationship" between the United States and Israel.

But the most striking aspect of what occurred here was not anything that Mr. Carter said — he has said all of it before — but the mere fact that he made a last-minute decision to do the unexpected, something almost totally out of character for him.

Coal Industry Panel

[En route to Charleston, W. Va., from Springfield, Mr. Carter signed an executive order appointing a Commission on the Coal Industry to make a one-year study of labor-management problems in the industry. The New York Times reported. He named Gov. John D. Rockefeller 4th of West Virginia to head the commission, which will also include Willard Wirtz, a former secretary of labor, and Dewey Presley, a Dallas banker and oil company director.]

Since his first days in office, the president has meticulously followed his schedule, whether in Washington or traveling around the country, and since the criticism early in the administration that his impromptu remarks often caused public confusion, he has relied increasingly on prepared speeches, carefully following the words churned out by his speech writers.

But Mr. Carter also is trying to recapture some of the themes and spirit of his campaign, when he vowed always to remain close to "the people" and to conduct an "open government."

Shared Problems

He told the assembled legislators that he understood and shared with them the pressures and difficulties of serving in public office, and he added, in what could have come straight out of a 1976 campaign speech: "I am not saying these things to deplore the responsibility that I

have to share with you, but to indicate to you that quite often the difficulties of public service are not adequately understood by the American people and the best way to let them understand it is to keep an open mind and an open heart and an open door and to reach out to them for advice and counsel."

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that the president first mentioned the possibility of junking the speech and going to the question-and-answer format Thursday night in Chicago, although he did not tell his staff of his decision until he was flying to Springfield from Chicago Friday morning.

"He's obviously comfortable with it and enjoys that sort of give and take," Mr. Powell said of the question session. Moreover, Mr. Powell said, there was an underlying political reason for the decision. "Illinois has some fairly heated party politics," he said. "We've got some Republicans here who have taken some shots at the administration. So this was sort of a way to say, 'Okay, boys, here he is, take your best shot and see if he has an answer.'"

## Sister of Carter Attacked Over Religious Issue

WASHINGTON, May 28 — Evangelist Ruth Carter Stapleton, sister of the president, is under fire from both Jewish and Christian groups for agreeing to address a meeting of an organization committed to converting Jews to Christianity.

Mrs. Stapleton is scheduled as the keynote speaker for a national gathering of a group called B'nai Yeshua — Hebrew for Sons of Jesus — to be held next month at the group's headquarters in Long Island, New York.

B'nai Yeshua is an evangelistic movement of Jewish heritage which tries to convert Jews. Traditional Jewish leaders as well as most liberal Christian bodies repudiate missionary efforts directed at Jews, although most evangelical Christians consider the Jews legitimate prospects for conversion efforts.

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, interreligious affairs director of the American Jewish Committee, has written Mrs. Stapleton asking her to cancel her appearance before B'nai Yeshua, charging that the evangelistic campaign of the group "constitutes an ultimate threat to the spiritual liquidation of the Jews."

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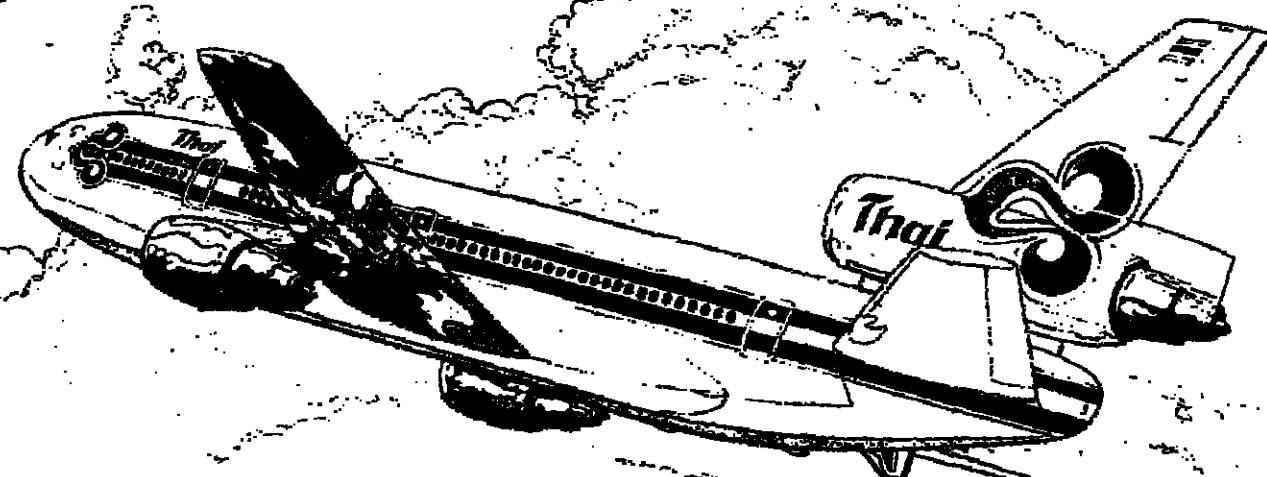
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## Copper Mining Could Suffer

## Zaire War Dims Economic Progress Hope

By Michael T. Kaufman

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 28 (NYT) — It is difficult to imagine how great a role Kolwezi, the heart of Zaire's mining industry, has played in the nation's economy and how dependent that economy has been on the 500 or 600 white metallurgists and engineers who have left.

Copper provides at least 60 percent of Zaire's foreign earnings, and the mines at Kolwezi last year accounted for about 60 percent of the 440,000 tons of copper sold by Zaire.

Zaire also produces half of the world's cobalt — about 11,000 tons a year — which is needed for making arms and for nuclear projects. Ninety per cent of this came from Kolwezi. The mines around Kolwezi also supplied all of the sizeable yields of zinc marketed by Zaire. In fact, the only cash-earning exports not affected by the recent rebel attack were those of industrial diamonds and coffee.

## Effectively Bankrupt

In a country where the per-capita income is estimated at \$130 a year, where food production has dropped so sharply that large quantities of corn have had to be imported from South Africa and Rhodesia and where inflation is said to be rising at 75 per cent a year, Kolwezi's mines represented a potential bright spot.

## Gas Agreement

## Made By U.S.,

## Japan, Russia

TOKYO, May 28 (AP) — Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to try to complete the development of the Yakutia natural gas field in eastern Siberia by 1985, a Japanese spokesman said yesterday.

The agreement was made Friday after a five-day meeting on the project, according to the spokesman of the federation of the economic organization (Keidanren). He said that the Soviet Union did not submit the estimated development cost at the meeting and that the three nations failed to reach agreement on financial issues.

Because of cost estimates as high as \$4 billion, there are moves against the project in the U.S. Congress, informed sources said. The United States has yet to approve the importation of Soviet natural gas.

The spokesman said that Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade, N.G. Osipov, proposed that the three nations sign a basic contract for the development plan in the middle of 1980 and said that the Soviet Union wants to supply the liquefied natural gas to the United States and Japan from 1985.

"You could say that Zaire has been effectively bankrupt for three years," a Western economist said. The national debt is more than \$2.5 billion and only emergency rescheduling of payments by foreign creditors has staved off default.

On Thursday, two Air Zaire

planes were grounded in Paris because payments of landing fees and fuel bills were in arrears. Moreover, when the government requested accelerated shipment of U.S. military assistance, it was forced to dip into meager reserves and pay \$800,000 to conform with limits set by Congress on overdue payments. And Zairian Embassies occasionally have been without telex or phone service because bills have not been paid.

Just before Kolwezi was attacked by insurgent forces, economic prospects had improved slightly. The world price of copper began to inch up from a long slump, with forecasts of a significant rise. And a group of international banks had put together plans for a \$220 million loan.

The government announced that President Mobutu Sese Seko would soon release his plan for the economic restructuring of Zaire and call for stringent controls and the limitation of luxury imports and unproductive capital projects.

Then came the attack, and in its aftermath, the evacuation of the white population.

The mines were not significantly damaged and soon can be restarted, according to executives of the Gécamines company. Many of the 13,000 black miners and laborers have returned to the area. But the skilled manpower needed to direct the operation is missing. There are about 100 black Zairian managers, but their more numerous white counterparts are gone.

The mines are now fully owned by the Zairian government, although service and sales for the state-owned Gécamines concern is handled under contract by the Société Générale Belge, the holding company for the old Union Minière that developed the area under colonial rule. Most of the experts have been Belgian.

There are other potential sources of metallurgists and engineers. Outside Shaba Province lies Zambia's copper belt, where more than 4,000 whites, many of them South Africans, direct operations.

It would be politically difficult for the government to turn to South African for help, but in the present economic bind, Zaire has little room to bargain. In the past, it has even called on South African residents to organize mercenary units.

Another impact of the attack was evident in the decision announced Friday by a Zairian subsidiary of the U.S. concern Morrison Knudsen to close two construction camps in addition to the one at Kolwezi. The company had been building the world's longest power transmission line from dams on the Congo River to Shaba Province. The job is said to be 80 percent complete.

## Better Late Than Never

MANILA, May 28 (AP) — The Supreme Court dismissed a copy-right infringement complaint yesterday because it said the complaining publishing company waited one day too late to file the charge. It took the judicial system since Sept. 3, 1965, years to arrive at that decision.

A man can still disappear in the legion. The legion rejects all inquiries unless a legionnaire's alias is given. The classified personnel dossier is only opened to notify surviving relatives and offer to repatriate the body at government expense.

The legion still draws men who want to remain anonymous. A Czechoslovak, 30, who joined the legion 10 years ago after the Soviet invasion of Prague, said, "In our countries, we learn about the legion from Soviet propaganda attacks on it." He does not want his government to know he is fighting for France.

Few are jailed. After three years' service, a legionnaire can resume his real name. Col. Forcin, who has served on and off with the legion for 25 years, said that he knew of only a few cases where legionnaires had then gone off to serve jail sentences, usually for minor offenses. The legion pleads for clemency over past offenses for men who have been good soldiers.

In return, the legion demands unconditional service summed up in the slogan, "March or die," tattooed on many legionnaires.

Until recently, the legion consisted mostly of ex-Spanish republicans and Germans who preferred to be prisoner-of-war camps or war-crime trials in occupied Germany.

Today, few legionnaires are former soldiers, probably less than a fifth. "We have a few guys who appear to be Americans, but not one handles himself in the way a Vietnam veteran would," said Col. Forcin, who has met U.S. Marines on joint maneuvers and on trips to the United States.

Like Col. Forcin, the officers are mostly from the French Army. Since they are not allowed to spend their whole careers in the legion.

Legionnaire searches for rebels in a house outside of Kolwezi.

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## ZAPU Leaders Tell Rally Nkomo Won't Stop War

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, May 28 (AP) — About 50,000 chanting supporters of self-exiled guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo packed a football stadium here yesterday for the first major rally of his Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) since the lifting of a 14-year ban on the movement.

Bulawayo, the country's second-largest city, is the stronghold of ZAPU, which draws support mainly from the Matabele tribe. The Matabele are outnumbered more than five to one by the Shona tribe.

The crowd heard a succession of Mr. Nkomo's top aides inside Rhodesia, some recently released from detention, declare that Mr. Nkomo would never return from his headquarters in Lusaka to join the multiracial transitional government of white Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black nationalist leaders.

"We are telling Mr. Smith and his black compatriots that they are impotent — they are unable to stop the war," said Joshua Chinamano, ZAPU vice president.

Mr. Nkomo will not come into a structure tailor-made to prejudice him and the fighting men," said

Mr. Chinamano. "Mr. Nkomo will only come here when there is a structure of his making."

Mr. Smith is known to desire Mr. Nkomo's return from Lusaka, on the ground that he commands Matabele support and controls a guerrilla army.

Earlier, as the crowd chanted nationalist songs, a column of jogging blacks carried a mock coffin around the stadium. The coffin bore the slogan, "Salisbury Agreement — Rest in Peace."

The international committee of the Red Cross has sent four train cars with food for the 35,000 to 50,000 Zairians still living in Kolwezi but a Zairian Red Cross official said that food is still the biggest problem for the town.

The distribution of Red Cross supplies is to begin tomorrow but a crowd of was reported yesterday to have attempted to break into one of the cars stationed in the Kolwezi train yard.

Meanwhile, the security of Shaba province remains a continuing problem, with small bands of rebels roving the countryside around Kolwezi and the small railroad town of Mutshatsha 60 miles to the west still apparently in their hands.

There have been no new reports on the situation in Mutshatsha and it was not clear whether the rebels were occupying it today or had moved on after capturing it two weeks ago.

Zairian troops reportedly still hold the other towns along the rail line between Mutshatsha and Dilolo on the Angolan border. The rebel strategy at this point remains obscure but some reports suggest that they may now try to attack some of these other towns along the rail line west of Mutshatsha.

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## French Unit Withdraws

(Continued from Page 1)

ter, the world's biggest, and there is still no electric power, water, fuel or food available there following the occupation of the town by Angolan-backed rebels and the death of 100 to 150 Europeans and several hundred Zairians.

The international committee of the Red Cross has sent four train cars with food for the 35,000 to 50,000 Zairians still living in Kolwezi but a Zairian Red Cross official said that food is still the biggest problem for the town.

The distribution of Red Cross supplies is to begin tomorrow but a crowd of was reported yesterday to have attempted to break into one of the cars stationed in the Kolwezi train yard.

Meanwhile, the security of Shaba province remains a continuing problem, with small bands of rebels roving the countryside around Kolwezi and the small railroad town of Mutshatsha 60 miles to the west still apparently in their hands.

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Legionnaire searches for rebels in a house outside of Kolwezi.

## Legion Keeps Up Image In Zaire as Crack Force

(Continued from Page 1)

and motivation are supposed to offset it. "A big bruiser may maul a man in hand-to-hand combat, but in a firefight we need little guys who gain confidence in themselves by obeying orders and relying on their buddies instead of showing off or arguing about orders," said a Yugoslav veteran with 13 years' experience in the legion.

Officers and men agreed that the key to the legion's ability to cope with tough assignments is the iron discipline and unquestioning obedience — stronger than in ordinary French Army units — which are the legion's forte. The discipline stems from the legion's need to weld together men of 30 different nationalities, often troublemakers and social misfits, to forge a fighting unit sometimes described as a "legion of the damned."

The legion's can-do spirit was attributed by Col. Forcin to the rule that the legionnaires must be bachelors, but reticence in conversations hinted at the existence of secret families. Legionnaires said simply that any tight-knit unit had high combat morale.

The legionnaires enlist for unbreakable five-year hitch. All recruits join under an assumed name, traditionally with few questions asked. In fact, serious offenders are almost always weeded out during a week's preliminary screening at legion headquarters in Aubagne, near Marseille.

A man can still disappear in the legion. The legion rejects all inquiries unless a legionnaire's alias is given. The classified personnel dossier is only opened to notify surviving relatives and offer to repatriate the body at government expense.

The legion still draws men who want to remain anonymous. A Czechoslovak, 30, who joined the legion 10 years ago after the Soviet invasion of Prague, said, "In our countries, we learn about the legion from Soviet propaganda attacks on it." He does not want his government to know he is fighting for France.

Few are jailed. After three years' service, a legionnaire can resume his real name. Col. Forcin, who has served on and off with the legion for 25 years, said that he knew of only a few cases where legionnaires had then gone off to serve jail sentences, usually for minor offenses. The legion pleads for clemency over past offenses for men who have been good soldiers.

In return, the legion demands unconditional service summed up in the slogan, "March or die," tattooed on many legionnaires.

Until recently, the legion consisted mostly of ex-Spanish republicans and Germans who preferred to be prisoner-of-war camps or war-crime trials in occupied Germany.

Today, few legionnaires are former soldiers, probably less than a fifth. "We have a few guys who appear to be Americans, but not one handles himself in the way a Vietnam veteran would," said Col. Forcin, who has met U.S. Marines on joint maneuvers and on trips to the United States.

Like Col. Forcin, the officers are mostly from the French Army. Since they are not allowed to spend their whole careers in the legion.

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## Diplomatic Timing

## S. Africa Frees 63 Seized During Raid on SWAPO

OSHAKATI, South-West Africa, May 28 (AP) — Military authorities announced yesterday the release here of 63 prisoners captured in a surprise raid May 4 on black nationalist guerrilla camps in southern Angola.

A defense force spokesman said that those released represented less than a third of the total number of prisoners captured in the attack on bases of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

The timing of the release was regarded as diplomatically significant in the continuing search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Western Pressure. Since the raid, South Africa has been under increasing Western pressure to demonstrate its good will to pursue a negotiated settlement.

Those released included 34 men and 29 women who the spokesman said would be rejoined with their families in the Ovambo tribal homeland in northern South-West Africa next Monday or Tuesday.

The spokesman also said five Angolan civilians accidentally taken prisoner during the operation would be repatriated "as soon as possible."

The spokesman said those released consisted mainly of Ovambo tribesmen lured across the border into Angola by SWAPO with promises of a better education and work.

Guerrillas, Accomplices. They were described as guerrillas still undergoing training and "accomplices."

"It was decided to release them because they no longer had information value for the security forces," the spokesman said. Those still being held were said to be seasoned, well-trained fighters.

The prisoners were released in

the care of Pastor Cornelius Njoku, chief minister of the Ovambo tribal homeland in northern South-West Africa.

The South African raid left SWAPO's military headquarters at Cassinga, about 150 miles inside Angola, a smoldering ruin.

Hit-and-Run War. SWAPO is fighting a hit-and-run war from its Angolan bases seeking to end white control of the mineral-rich territory and take power itself. The raid followed a series of assassinations and attacks inside South-West Africa on moderate black leaders which South African authorities blamed on SWAPO.

It caused the breakdown of talks in New York between the United States and SWAPO leaders seeking a peaceful settlement in the troubled territory.

South Africa has accepted Western proposals for free elections leading to independence for the territory but SWAPO has so far failed to agree to the terms of the Western proposals. Western efforts led by the United States to convince SWAPO to accept the proposals broke down the day after the raid was launched.

Earlier this week, Western diplomatic sources in Johannesburg forecast a "neutral move" by South Africa that would ease the way for a resumption of the negotiations.

Voter Registration. JOHANNESBURG, May 28 (AP) — Prime Minister John Vorster, reportedly told five Western ambassadors in Cape Town that he will start registering voters in Namibia in two weeks regardless of whether SWAPO participates. The Sunday Express said that Mr. Vorster warned the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, France, West Germany and Britain during a meeting in Cape Town last week.

## Swiss Voters Turn Down Ban on Sunday Traffic

GENEVA, May 28 (UPI) — Swiss voters today overwhelmingly rejected a student-initiated proposal to ban all motorized traffic, including cars driven by foreign tourists, on the second Sunday of every month.

The motion was defeated by a 2-to-1 margin. In some areas dependent on tourist income it was three-to-one against.

The government had warned, before the national referendum, that approval of the motion would represent a violation of individual liberty and would be economically and politically disastrous.

Hotels, restaurants, summer and winter resorts would all suffer, the government said, and Switzerland's neighbors would hardly be happy if hundreds of thousands of their nationals found Swiss border crossings closed down on 12 Sundays a year.

100,000 Signatures. Students at the Burgdorf technical college initiated the proposal, and environmentalists collected the 100,000 signatures required under Swiss law to force a national referendum.

The supporters said banning all but vital motorized traffic — police, ambulances, fire services, public transport and scheduled airlines — one Sunday each month would save on energy and reduce pollution. The government said the effects would be minimal.

The ban would have extended to all private movement on the highways, in the air and on Switzerland's many lakes.

About 50 percent of Switzerland's 3.5 million voters turned out at the polls. Four other issues were being voted on at the same time. All but one was rejected.

The only motion approved had been introduced by the government. It authorized a rise in bread prices of 10 centimes per kilogram.

Scores Injured In Riots in Two Cities in India

NEW DELHI, May 28 (AP) — Scores of persons have been injured, a soccer referee was beaten and a train was set ablaze in riots in Bombay and Calcutta.

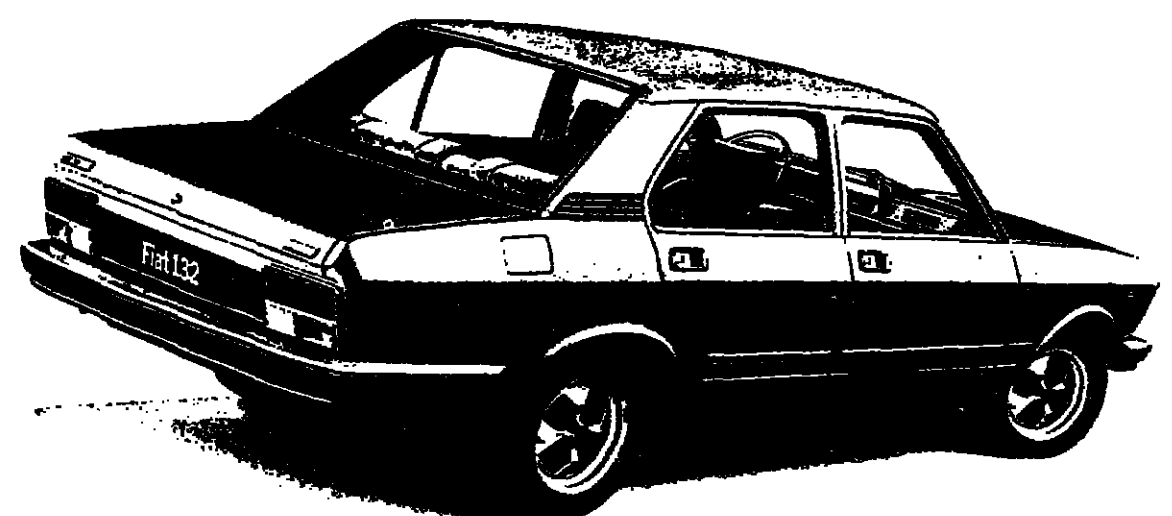
Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbances Friday. At Calcutta, a battle spread from a soccer field into streets when fans became enraged by an offside call that nullified a home team goal seven minutes before the end of a scoreless match. Police rescued the referee after he had suffered hand and knee injuries. Reports said that the injured included 34 police officials and 26 fans.

Delayed trains set off the Bombay disturbance, which left historic Victoria Terminal littered with broken glass. Six coaches were burned and rail service was halted. Travelers hurled rocks and set fire to an outbound train after its departure had been postponed three times within a half hour. Ten persons, including several rail workers, were injured, and 15 were arrested.

Quake Near Taiwan

TAIPEI, May 28 (AP) — The Central Weather Bureau said that it recorded an earthquake 25 miles off Taiwan today that registered 5.2 on the Richter scale. No damage was reported.

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## Untying the President's Hands

The image of a president trying to do good with one hand tied behind his back by Congress elicits sympathy. Jimmy Carter seized on that sympathy shrewdly last week as he noted the bloody events in Zaire and portrayed himself as hobbled in his desire to help independent African governments resist Soviet and Cuban pressure.

Mr. Carter spoke mostly of Africa. But he had in mind a whole web of restrictions on presidential freedom to conduct foreign policy which Congress has passed into law since Richard Nixon sent U.S. troops into Cambodia eight years ago. Some restrictions bar overt or covert military intervention in specified places; one is Angola. Other restrictions prevent the president from granting trade privileges or credits to the Soviet Union until it eases its curbs on emigration. Another limits U.S. arms shipments to Turkey until it pulls its troops back from Cyprus. And still others deny assistance to countries whose governments Congress dislikes because they do not respect human rights; or because they lean too far left in their domestic policies; or even because their commodities compete with U.S. produce.

The president bumped up against these restrictions when he sent U.S. planes to carry "non-lethal" supplies to Zaire. He could not so readily have had them transport ammunition.

The experience clearly encouraged him to try to persuade Congress that the time has come to draw a line. He said he will resist the restrictions Congress wants to add to this year's foreign aid legislation. And he will try to wriggle free of some of the previously enacted limits. If he cannot aid Zambia, Tanzania or Mozambique because some congressmen think their governments lean too far left or are too much disposed to aid guerrillas fighting the white-dominated regimes to their south, they will be forced to rely more heavily on Moscow or Havana for support.

The president says that for now he will not ask Congress to repeal its 1976 prohibition against aiding insurgents in Angola. That is prudent. While so many Cubans are in Angola, the insurgents are unlikely to prevail; and once the Cubans left, the United States would have no reason to aid the insurgents. But Mr. Carter was right to imply that the idea of such restrictions needs to be examined. They give too much comfort to forces and movements hostile to the United States.

Congress needs to be kept informed of U.S. involvements abroad and can never be denied its authority to call a halt. Procedures for informing Congress have been devised during recent years of soul-searching. They can be tested and refined without legislating arbitrary new limits on the executive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Choice of Justice

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's former prime minister, is appealing his conviction for having ordered the murder of a political opponent. There are indications that the Pakistani Supreme Court will soon uphold the conviction — and the death sentence that accompanied it. And informed Pakistanis predict that Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, who heads the so-called "martial law government" that took over from Mr. Bhutto will have the sentence carried out within hours of the verdict.

Dead or alive, the former prime minister presents an awkward problem for the Zia regime. The circumstantial evidence against Mr. Bhutto apparently is strong, but not sufficient to convince his many fervent followers that he has not been framed. If he is executed, they may take their resentment to the streets. But if he is spared, there will always be the danger of his eventual return to power — and revenge. In such circumstances, the generals are said to argue, it would be better to allow Mr. Bhutto to hang, and quickly.

If that is their calculation, they should reconsider. General Zia says he wishes to return Pakistan to normal civilian rule as rapidly as possible. But would not killing Mr. Bhutto be likely to touch off the kind of disturbances — and repressive reactions — that will make this goal unachievable?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Selectivity of PEN

PEN, the international writers organization, expelled its chapter in Chile the other day, because, according to a spokesman, "it was an arm of a totalitarian government, a government that was suppressing writers."

Although the word "totalitarian" is tossed about a bit loosely these days, we have no real quarrel with PEN's opinion of the Chilean regime. Since, however, this is the first

expulsion since the German branch was kicked out in the 1930s, we are to conclude that in the intervening years, PEN chapters have all been operating freely and independently in Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Iran, South Korea, Poland and Romania?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other U.S. Opinion

#### Mad World Department

It's a mad-mad-mad-world note: The Eritreans, people who live in northern Ethiopia, along the Red Sea, have been fighting for their independence for 16 years — and doing pretty well at it, too. For one thing, they had the sympathy, and active support, of Communist Cuba, which helped train Eritrean fighters.

But not long ago, the Soviet Union and the

Ethiopians became buddies. The Soviets brought in their Cuban clients to fight the Ethiopians' wars for them. First against the Somalis (who used to be Soviet allies), and now against the Eritreans. So the Cubans will be battling the soldiers they trained.

And if you think that sounds mixed up, consider this: The Italian Communist party has announced its support for the Eritreans.

—From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press Dispatch.

### International Opinion

#### China and Vietnam

For some months past the usual veiled attacks common in the Communist press have shown that China and Vietnam were getting angrier and angrier with each other. Now the argument has come into the open with China's probably justified blast at the treatment by the Vietnamese of the overseas Chinese community.

In Vietnam's relations with China ... there are many other grounds of mutual suspicion and hostility. And what is more important is that behind the incidents and the quarrels there lies the strategic fear of the Soviet Union, operating now as fiercely as ever in Peking. The presence of Soviet military advisers in Vietnam, concerned with the border war with Cambodia, whose aid comes from China, is an apt pointer for Chinese anxiety over Vietnam's Russian preferences.

China ... seeks to contain Vietnam in Southeast Asia just as the Russians and Chinese seek to limit each other's influence in the world at large ... Getting at the Chinese community is evidently Hanoi's only easy

way of striking back at China ... Vietnam has suffered from so long a period of warfare dragged by political theory that the awakening to reality has been delayed. The country's urgent economic needs should now dictate where her best interests lie. In the last resort, surely, equitable relations with China are inescapable.

—From the Times (London).

#### Fine Pose for Trudeau

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau strikes a fine pose at the United Nations, announcing that Canada will no longer keep any nuclear weapons. But could there be any greater hypocrisy? Canada shares a common border with the United States and shelters under President Carter's umbrella. Mr. Trudeau knows that it would be unthinkable for the United States to permit a major attack on her neighbor. So what had he to lose?

Mr. Trudeau may have won himself a few new chums among the minnows at the United Nations. Among the world's statesmen, he rates lower than zero.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 29, 1903

NEW YORK—Utilizing city wastes for fuel was first practiced abroad, notably in England. Experiments looking toward the adoption of the custom in this U.S. metropolis are an obvious outgrowth of the spirit which animates the present municipal administration. The interests of the contractor are now subordinated to those of the taxpayer. It is inconceivable that Tammany Hall would ever have introduced such a reform.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 29, 1928

CHICAGO—After being politely told to move on in half a dozen leading U.S. cities in his search for a place to settle down, Alphonse (Scarface) Capone, bootlegger and badman, has returned to Chicago and entered the drycleaning business. Whether his new venture will end the gang warfare in which he has been a leading factor is problematical as he will run an open shop — which means union labor will be among his enemies.



## Disarmament: The Absent Host

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Every year the leaders of the nations gather here to deplore the spectacular rise in the worldwide expenditure on military weapons, but every year they increase their military budgets and contribute to the very thing they deplore.

For example, though there has been a great deal of talk about reducing military budgets in the last couple of years, the actual cost, worldwide, over this period has increased from \$350 billion a year to almost \$400 billion. And the shipments of conventional arms, and even of sophisticated weapons systems, have gone to many hungry nations that can least afford them.

Accordingly, for the next five weeks, the United Nations will be holding a special disarmament conference here. It will not be a negotiating forum on this problem. For the first two weeks, it will be an information forum to publicize the cost and danger of the arms race, and in the following three weeks it will try to define a set of principles and a "Program of Action" to reverse, or at least reduce, the cost of military security.

A couple of months ago, President Carter regarded this conference as an opportunity to dramatize the importance of military arms control, and to support the United Nations in its efforts for international reduction in nuclear weapons and the arms traffic from the industrial to the agricultural or developing nations.

But at the last minute, after the president of France, the chancellor of West Germany, and the prime

minister of Britain, among other leaders, had agreed to address the disarmament conference, Carter pulled out and assigned his role to Vice President Mondale.

So there is a lot of talk here in the delegates' lounge about "the absent host." Why did the president, who has talked so much about disarmament and about the United Nations as the hope of a better political and moral order in the world, decide to stay away from a meeting he urged other world leaders to attend?

The official excuse in Washington is that since President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union was not attending why should Carter? The actual reason is more political and practical.

### Fall Guy

By some accident or blunder of planning, a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was called in Washington this month precisely at the same time as the U.N. disarmament conference. The NATO allies want to be assured that Carter is going to maintain and even to increase Washington's military defense of Western Europe. They are worried by his hesitation to proceed with the development and deployment of the neutron artillery weapons, which they regard as the best defense against the excessive Soviet tank and manpower buildup in Eastern Europe.

This was a dilemma for Carter. He couldn't make a credible speech to NATO on increasing U.S. arms in Europe, and, at the same time, make a credible appeal for reduc-

ing arms here at the United Nations. So he tossed the problem to the vice president, the constitutional fall guy, or designated hitter for the president in a pinch.

Carter had another problem closer to home. In his mind, the most important military question is a strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) with Moscow. He is very close to this now with Brezhnev, who has indicated that he would like to come to Washington to sign it this year, maybe as early as this summer. But the Senate, after the bruising battles with Carter over the Panama Canal treaties and the shipment of modern planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt as well as Israel, is not in a very receptive mood for compromising with the Soviets, particularly after the Soviet aggression with the Cubans in Africa.

All this has been the subject of intensive discussion in Washington. Carter personally wanted to come here to the U.N. to argue for the principles of disarmament, which were central to his campaign for the presidency, but in the end, he withdrew, to the disappointment of his ambassador here, Andrew Young, but not to his political advisers.

### Bit of a Struggle

There was apparently a bit of a struggle about this, within the Carter cabinet and White House. Some of his closest advisers thought he could have come here and defined his philosophy without interfering with his political problems with the Soviet Union or the Senate.

But he chose to leave the opening to Mondale while he dealt with the NATO allies. He may come to the United Nations at the end of the disarmament review. For it will go on for five weeks, and at the close he may have something to say about the larger question of \$400 billion a year for arms.

This is one more revelation of Carter's way of governing. There is the moral Carter, yearning for peace, compromise, and disarmament; and the political Carter, knowing he cannot achieve his goals without compromising, proclaiming ideals and backing away when opposed. His decision, in this case, was not to get too far out in front with the abstractions of the United Nations, but to hold back and deal with the realities of the Senate and the Russians.

## Letters

### Religion in Hungary

In Mr. Murray Seeger's article "East Bloc's Barriers on Religion Easing" (HT May 13), the portions regarding Hungary need comment.

Mr. Seeger points out that the relations between the Vatican and Budapest are better, namely, the Hungarian government's approval of the archbishop and other bishop appointments; the return from the United States of the crown of St. Stephen to Hungary; the visit of chief of state J. Kadar to the Vatican in July, 1977; Billy Graham's visit to Hungary, his first to a Communist state, etc.

It sounds good, but this is the way the Communist government successfully misleads the West, even a journalist.

Which are the facts? The organ of the Hungarian Communist Party, the Society Observer (Társadalmi Szemle) in its December issue says: "The ideology of our party is just the opposite to the religious ideology, therefore it is an ideology war."

In Hungary it is really a war but the Hungarian Catholic Church is absolutely helpless.

A few facts: The December issue of the publication Sociology of Religion, published in Vienna, states that in the prewar era the Catholic Church in Hungary had 20 publishing companies which yearly produced about 200 books. Now they have two publishing companies publishing 15 to 20 books annually in small editions. But meantime the Communist regime published 7,730 new books in 1977 with a total of 74 million copies.

In the high schools the Hungarian regime very shrewdly hinders the religious instruction, every year setting more and more obstacles. In 1950, 80 percent of the students received religious instruction, currently only 6 to 7 percent. Most students in villages. Religious teaching in the cities has disappeared.

The most effective means to teach and to inform the youth are radio and television. The television

is closed to the Catholic Church. The radio? The regime broadcasts every year about 23,000 hours. The Catholic Church, in the spirit of "detente," is allowed to broadcast in a year 26 hours: Sunday morning from 7 to 7:30 a.m., a good time to sleep but not to listen to the radio.

The Hungarian Communist regime uses for teaching Marxism-Leninism visual aids as colored slides. The Hungarian Catholic Church is unable to use these means because in Hungary they do not produce them for the church although they could get them free from foreign countries. But against the spirit of the "Helsinki Agreement," they are not allowed.

They have new bishops — even the Communist regime approves their appointments — but not a chance to teach and give religious instruction to the young generation.

Currently, the existence of religious life in Hungary is in danger. No doubt the present Hungarian regime is not so brutal as during the Stalin period but they have not given up their original aim: to choke the activities of the church. The difference now is that they do it sneakily and the Western world swallows the bait naively, failing to realize the true reality, as in the case of Mr. Seeger.

LASZLO VARGA, Esztoros, Mallorca, Spain.

### More on Scientology

In regards to the John Campbell letter (HT, May 19): His teeth-baring aggression against Ron Shaffer for Mr. Shaffer's article on Scientology (HT, May 4) deeply underscores the necessity of such an article. It's all too obvious that Mr. Campbell's heel-biting is part and parcel of the reason for that article. In fact, the sooner more articles of that nature are allowed space, the sooner will come the revelation that terrorists of consciousness are waging a more dire, consequential battle than those terrorists capturing headlines.

Scientology is only one of a burgeoning number of groups — or to

## Claire Sterling From Rome:

To this day, not a single Italian daily paper, left-wing or otherwise, has told the public who Petra Krause really is.

ROME—A singular lady will be coming up for trial here in a couple of weeks, worth more worldwide notice than she may get. If there is any lasting lesson to be learned from the abduction and murder of Aldo Moro, she is it.

Her name is Petra Krause. As far as millions of Italians know, she is a gallant champion of human rights and a victim of monstrous police brutality. To the certain knowledge of Italian, Swiss, Austrian, West German, Swedish, French and Spanish intelligence services, though, she is one of the deadliest terrorists in Europe.

Born in 1939 of German-Jewish parents who died in Hitler's gas chambers, she is an Italian citizen by marriage. But she had been operating in this and several other countries on the Continent for years before any but a very restricted circle of Italians ever heard of her. Then, last summer, a handful of left-wing Italian newspapers — the Communists' official L'Unita and unofficial Paese Sera, the Socialist Republica, the ex-Communist Manifesto, the extra-parliamentary leftist publication Lotta Continua — made her a popular heroine.

She was in a Zurich jail at the time she held there since 1975 on charges most people would consider serious. But Manifesto referred simply to an alleged "theft of munitions from a Swiss military armory." Paese Sera spoke of presumed "incursions into Swiss armories and collaboration with the [Italian] Red Brigades," insisting that she had always "claimed herself extraneous to these charges." Lotta Continua merely mentioned that she was "accused of subversive acts ... [which] have never been proved." The state-owned Il Giorno conceded only that she was also supposed to have assaulted the Spanish embassy and Hannover Trust Bank in Switzerland, and set fire to a big Milanese factory — but that these were just unconfirmed claims by the police.

### Extradition

Far from holding the latter accusation against her, the press here used it to "liberate" her from a Swiss jail through extradition to Italy to face the arson charge.

She was presented during this campaign as a fine and sensitive woman with "a long history of mil-

tancy in defending political prisoners," whose experience at the mercy of her Swiss jailors was a "blood-chilling case of the violation of human rights." Paese Sera spoke of her "slow death" under the "psycho-physical tortures" of "rigorous isolation" and the "tormenting sound of a nearby 'excessively noisy' hydraulic pump. She had lost 92 pounds in prison. The paper said, A committee for the liberation of Petra Krause was formed. A parliamentary mission of women representing every party from the Christian Democrats to the far left — including the impeccably Democratic Republican deputy Susanna Agnelli of the Fiat Agnelli family — went to Switzerland to plead with its minister of justice for her life.

She certainly did look frail when they finally got her here last August, though she never did mention why. (Like her fellow-terrorists in the German Baader-Meinhof gang, she had staged three hunger strikes while in prison.) What with her evident poor health and the public outcry, she spent just nine days in a Naples jail. She has been free awaiting trial ever since.

### \$12 Million Fire

It was no simple little fire she helped to set in that Milan factory in 1974. The damage came to \$12 million. (Her guilt on this count is hardly in doubt, since she was careless enough to use her own car and leave her fingerprints.) Her raid on that Swiss armory wasn't exactly a little pilfering job either. Leading a small band of young Zurich anarchists, she carried off case upon case of explosives, machine guns, P-38 pistols, hand grenades, antipersonnel mines and 300 antitank mines. The arsenal she assembled was enough to arm the terrorist movements of all Western Europe, which is exactly what she did.

The West German police want her for having armed the Siegfried Haag band in 1975, when it seized the German embassy in Stockholm, killing two diplomats, to demand the release of Baader-Meinhof prisoners. (No doubt this is what Paese Sera meant by Petra Krause's "long history" of "defending political prisoners.")

From Stockholm, the trail of her stolen arsenal spreads across the Continent. Caches of her weapons have been found in terrorist hideouts from Hamburg and Frankfurt to Barcelona and half-a-dozen safe-houses in Italy. In a shootout with the cops, the Red Brigades' founder Renato Curcio, currently on trial in Turin, used her grenades to kill one Carabinieri and lop the arm off another. She herself is known to have brought 42 of those lethal antitank mines into Italy, one of which — still wrapped in a Zurich newspaper — was found by police just in time in the middle of a busy Milan street. The latest of such police finds was a grenade of hers in the Via Gradoli safe-house used by the Red Brigades in Rome during Moro's kidnapping.

### Easily Gulled

How could millions of Italians have been so easily gulled into taking up the cause of so implacable and dangerous a terrorist — and this barely 10 months ago, when the Red Brigades were already shooting to kill? If they didn't know what she had been up to, why didn't they? How is it that even after these two nightmare months of the Moro case, not a single daily paper here has done so? It is conceivable that Petra Krause might still find a cheering crowd waiting when she walks into that Naples courthouse next month.

Behind these questions lie customs and attitudes without which Moro's murder might never have happened: a pervasive reluctance to believe that murderous terrorism could come from anywhere but the far east; a right; an instinctive conviction that any cop here or anywhere is bound to be a brute, victimizing any hapless creature in his clutches; a passive acceptance of sloganeering in the place of hard reporting, by people who have too long suffered from too much of one and too little of the other; and an all-too-human unwillingness to think that anybody who is against the establishment could be all bad.

### A Type of Torture

I wonder if Rep. Donald Fraser, who is asking for the prohibition of sending abroad such torture devices as thumb screws, electric shock batons, etc. (HT, May 9) could include the IRS 1040 form on his list.

AL HIX, London.

Cadaques, Spain.

B. VENOSA.

Laszlo Varga.

Esztoros, Mallorca, Spain.

More on Scientology.

In regards to the John Campbell letter (HT, May 19): His teeth-baring aggression against Ron Shaffer for Mr. Shaffer's article on Scientology (HT, May 4) deeply underscores the necessity of such an article. It's all too obvious that Mr. Campbell's heel-biting is part and parcel of the reason for that article. In fact, the sooner more articles of that nature are allowed space, the sooner will come the revelation that terrorists of consciousness are waging a more dire, consequential battle than those terrorists capturing headlines.

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Bookings Up 14%

Special Low Fares in U.S.  
Boon to Public, Airlines

By Grace Lichtenstein

LOS ANGELES, May 28 (UPI) — "I would never fly the other way again unless I was so fabulously wealthy I didn't care," Maurcen Solomon, a film historian, said about her recent "supersaver" flight to New York to visit her family.

"Just about everybody I know is doing this — planning in advance," she added.

Her enthusiasm appears to be shared by thousands of Americans. Supersaver fares, in general use throughout the country for two months, allow travelers up to 50 percent discount on standard air fares if they book 30 days ahead.

The spate of discount variations on the supersaver has boosted passenger bookings 40 percent on at least one major carrier. Titled 14 percent more seats generally, made flight attendants work harder and driven some reservations clerks and travel agents a little crazy.

**Discount Limits**

According to federal rules, airlines may sell a maximum of 35 percent of the seats on any flight at the supersaver rates. On flights popular before discount fares — such as some businessmen's flights from New York to Chicago — they may choose not to sell seats at discount rates.

"This has caused some grumblings from would-be travelers who, lured by advertisements for cheap flights, find that, even when they call well ahead, there is no supersaver space available."

"People may not get their first choice," said a spokesman for

American Airlines, originator of supersaver fares. "It's even a little tighter this summer. We're asking people to be flexible."

American began supersaver fares, which require a traveler to stay 7 to 45 days, in April of last year on round trips between New York and the West Coast. By March, the concept had proved so successful that all the major airlines were offering variations between dozens of cities.

Other Low Fares

There are "night supersavers," "chicken-feed fares," reductions in first-class fares, unlimited-mileage-at-one-price fares, super-economy rates that eliminate meals, "freedom fares" that allow shorter booking times but force the traveler to stay through at least one Sunday, and others.

Flight attendants last week said that the heavier loads on planes did not bother them, except that they were finding it hard to get seats at their own standby airline discounts.

"The people who run the reservations really have to be on their toes," said a TWA flight attendant en route to Los Angeles. "We just have to show up."

Most airlines have added extra reservation clerks and their experience and the more complex ticketing have slowed service.

"It's been a scramble, people are shopping," said a spokesman for Eastern. He added that about half of Eastern's seats on planes to southern Florida are sold at the no-frills fare, which the airline does not like. "The only thing that generates frustration," he said.

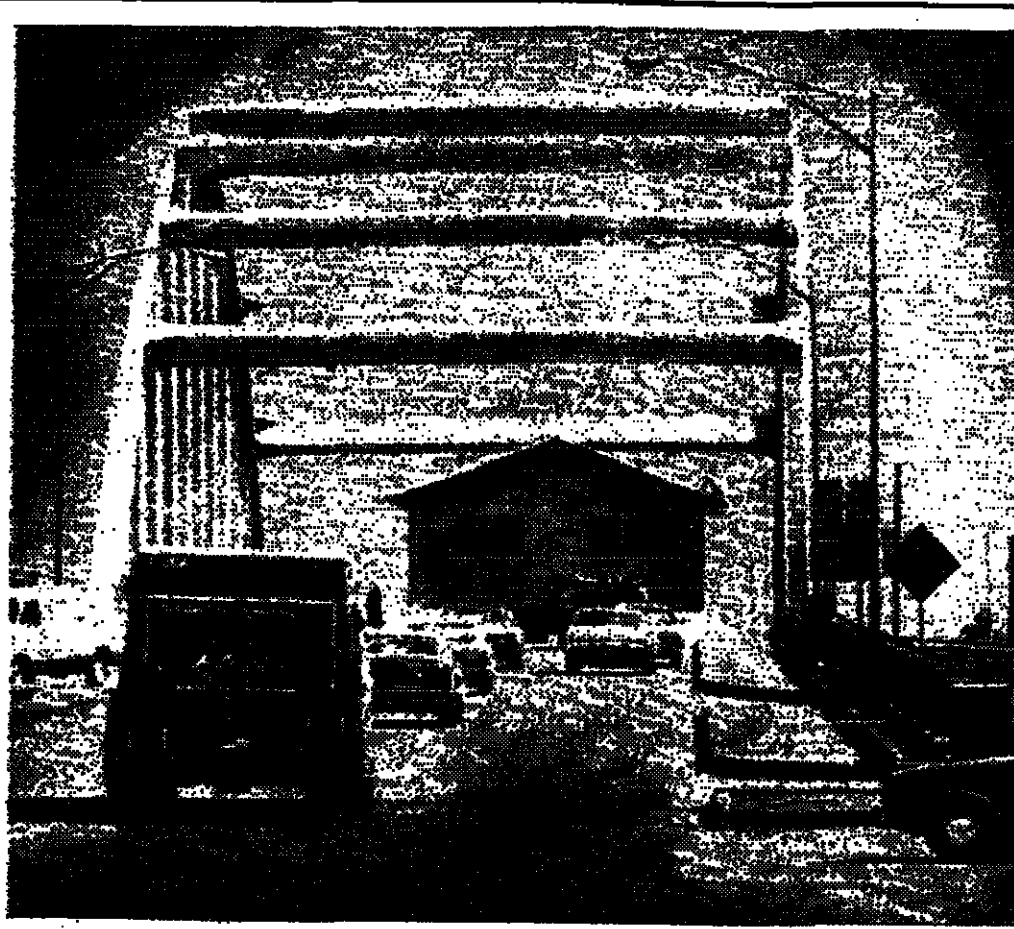
Administrative Nightmare

For travel agents, the multitude of fares can be exasperating. "The computers of the airlines are overloaded," said Jeanette Pontacq of Travel Arts in San Francisco. "It's an administrative nightmare."

But supersavers have been a boon to the industry as a whole. According to the Air Transport Association, air traffic nationally was up 14 percent for the first four months of this year and is heading toward a record. One of every three persons is traveling on a discount fare, according to the association.

United Airlines, in part benefited from a strike against Northwest Orient, reports current bookings, including full fares, running 40 percent ahead of last year.

A United spokeswoman said that the airline is confident that the discounts "will meet or exceed our original goals — at least 31 percent of those people using the fare will be new customers."



FINALLY GOING HOME — A house, built by students at a Little Rock, Ark., high school, moves across bridge to final locale in North Little Rock. It only cost \$10,500 to be built, but the paperwork to get clearance to move the house over the bridge took more than two years.

To Aid American Travelers

U.S. Easing Passport, Customs Controls

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI) — It is several hours before your flight leaves Zurich for New York and you, a U.S. traveler, discover that your wallet and passport are missing. You want to leave as scheduled anyway.

According to Loren Lawrence, deputy assistant secretary of state for passport affairs, an American citizen in such a predicament now has a good chance of obtaining a temporary passport immediately from the local U.S. consulate, free, perhaps with a color photograph made on the spot, also free. Formerly, the consulates were authorized to charge \$13 to replace a lost passport even in an emergency.

Such changes to facilitate travel to and from the United States were discussed here recently at the Conference on the American International Traveler, sponsored by the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs.

A second change that is being ex-

tended overseas by the Immigration and Naturalization Service is pre-clearance of U.S.-bound travelers at their points of departure so that the time to complete entry requirements on arrival is reduced. This is already being done at four Canadian airports, in Bermuda and in the Bahamas.

Extension Sought

David Crosland, general counsel for the immigration service, said that the Carter administration hoped to extend the practice soon to travelers from Mexico City, Frankfurt and Tokyo. He added that in the last two years more than 4.5 million travelers, representing more than a third of the air passengers entering the United States, were cleared in advance. He said that legislative approval would be required to extend the procedure overseas.

The immigration service has also begun testing a system that would combine immigration checks with customs inspection by using a sin-

gle computer base. "This allows passengers to be cleared with only one name check rather than two," he said. An experiment is also under way at Washington's Dulles International Airport in which U.S. citizens bypass the immigration inspector and go directly to customs for a baggage check.

In a similar effort, the government has begun issuing new alien identification cards, under a system called Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunication, to enable resident aliens to travel more easily. Mr. Crosland said. Similarly, the State Department is developing a computer-based system for issuing nonimmigrant visas to visitors.

Last year the State Department issued 3.1 million passports, and the volume is running 7 percent higher this year.

Barbara Watson, hostess of the conference in her capacity as head of the consular bureau, said additional passport offices were being opened this year in Detroit, Houston and Stamford.

Obituaries

Tamara Karsavina, 93, Noted Ballerina

LONDON, May 28 (UPI) — Tamara Karsavina, 93, one of the greatest ballerinas of her day and later a teacher and forceful influence in the world of dance, died Friday in a nursing home outside London.

Born in St. Petersburg, the daughter of a dancer, Miss Karsavina settled in London following an illustrious and rapid rise to stardom from her 1902 debut in Russia to a sensational appearance with the Diaghilev Ballet in Paris in 1909.

That was her year of triumphs, including leading roles in "Swan Lake" and "Le Corsaire" at St. Petersburg's Mariinsky Theatre, and her European debut in Paris in Michel Fokine's "Le Pavillon d'Armide" and "Bluebird Pas de Deux" with Vaslav Nijinsky as her partner. In that year, she also made her London debut at the Coliseum, dancing in "Divertissement."

Two years later Miss Karsavina was back in London, appearing at Covent Garden with the Imperial Russian Ballet.

Married Diplomat

Despite her successes in the West she remained loyal to the Mariinsky until 1917, when she married British diplomat H.J. Bruce and settled in London. Her last performance at the Mariinsky was in "La Bave-dere."

Ranked as the more "repertory" among the three great ballerinas of her day — the other two were Anna Pavlova and Olga Spessivtseva — Miss Karsavina left an indelible mark on British ballet.

She also trained one exceptional pupil, Dame Margot Fonteyn, whom she coached in many of her own famous roles in such ballets as "The Firebird," "Petrushka," "Les Sylphides," "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Giselle."

She appeared with Marie Rambert's Ballet Club and the Carmargo Society, became a vice president of the Royal Academy of Dancing — a post she held until 1955, and was a life member of the Academy's Grand Council, and president of its Licentiate Club for more than three decades.

She also found time to lecture and write. "Theatre Street," pub-

lished in 1930, is considered a classic among ballet memoirs. She never became a permanent member of the Royal Ballet but her influence on it was considerable. A widow since 1951, lived for the last several years at a nursing home in Beaconsfield, 30 miles northwest of London, where she died.

King Merritt

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 28 (AP) — King Merritt, 82, known in the financial world for his development of mutual funds, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Merritt, who began his career in 1930 as a salesman with Investors Syndicate, which became Investors Diversified Services, went on to found King Merritt Co. in 1946.

The firm became the world's largest independent distributor of mutual funds with 2,500 salesmen in 22 countries.

Mr. Merritt sold his firm to Channing Corp. and then became vice president and general manager until it was acquired by American General Insurance.

Francoists Disrupt Spain Celebrations

MADRID, May 28 (UPI) — Francoists and neo-Fascists disrupted weekend patriotic celebrations presided over by King Juan Carlos in protest of his restoring democracy.

Shouting "Franco, Franco" and giving the fascist salute, they demonstrated today after an Armed Forces Day Parade and last night during a royal ceremony in tribute to the Spanish flag. Police fired smoke bombs last night to end attacks by the rightists.

# Johnnie Walker

## &

### The world's No. 1 Scotch whisky

Pope Transfers Taiwan Envoy

VATICAN CITY, May 28 (AP) — Pope Paul VI has transferred the Vatican charge d'affaires in Taiwan to Africa, leaving no papal diplomat on the island that the Vatican still regards as representing China.

An announcement said that Mgr. Thomas White, the charge d'affaires in Taipei, had been named as nuncio in Rwanda. The Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli, said that he did not know if and when the diplomat will be replaced in Taiwan.

Observers regard the decision as the latest goodwill move by the pontiff toward Peking. The Vatican has vainly tried so far to establish a direct contact with Peking, but recent signs of a let-up in anti-religious persecutions in China have raised hopes.

# ANYWHERE, ANYTIME.

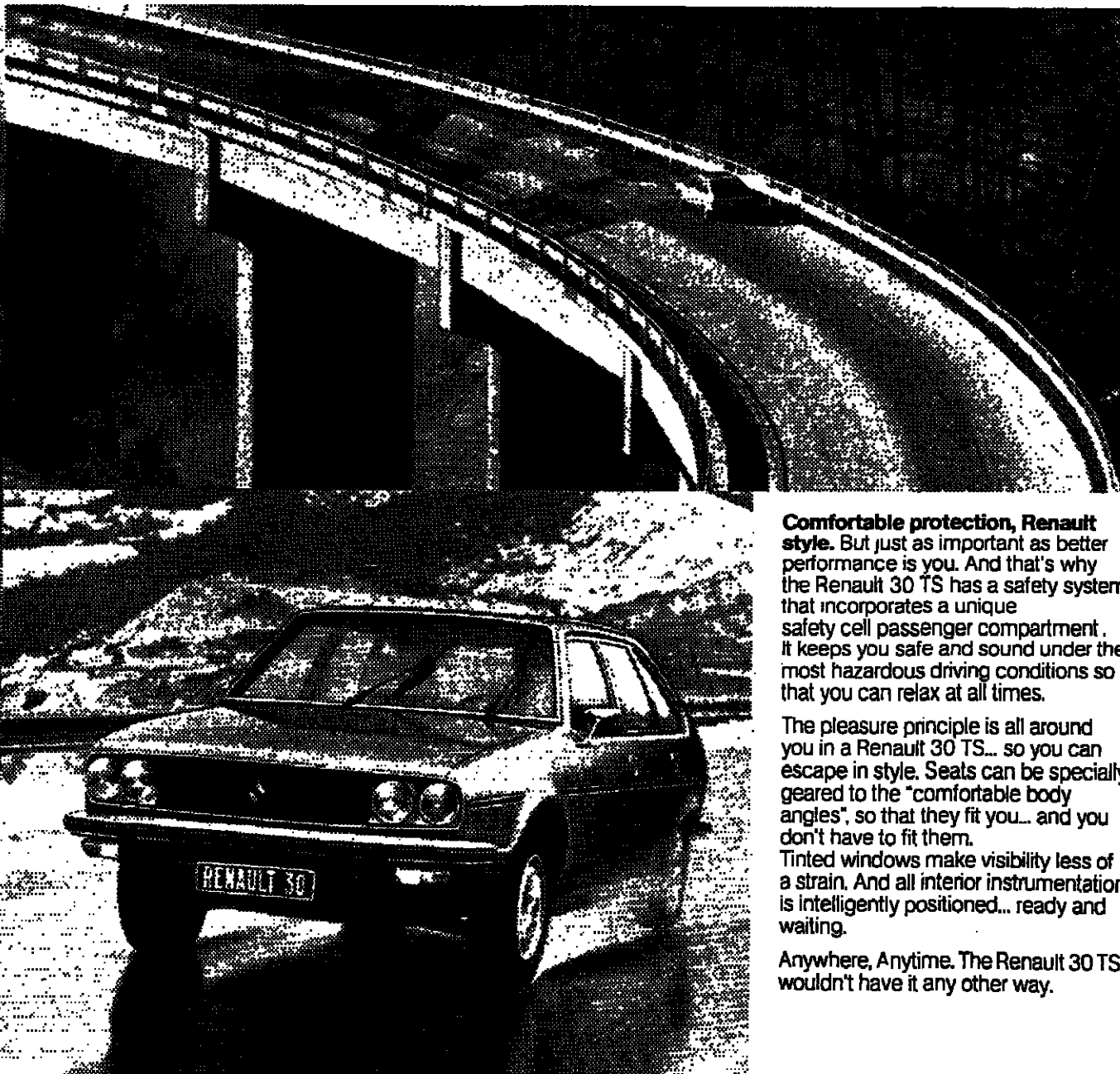


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## RENAULT 30 TS, the uncommon 6 cylinder





# Soviet Buildup Slows But U.S. Must Counteract Strength, Analysts Say

By Robert C. Torth

WASHINGTON — Soviet military power has expanded dramatically in this decade, from strategic missiles and warships to tanks, artillery and even manpower, which has been increased by 30 percent.

The relentless trend raises fears that the Soviet Union seeks to be militarily superior to the United States, not just equal.

How and why has this buildup taken place? Will it continue? Will it be used to support more Soviet adventures in Africa, to carry out political blackmail in Europe? Will it tempt Moscow into greater risk-taking to test Washington's resolve?

Seeking answers to such questions solely by studying military capabilities can be dangerous. As Lt. Gen. William Smith, assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, put it, "By using measures by which we assess military effectiveness today, the British and French should have stopped the Germans in 1940."

And intentions are much harder to assess than capabilities. Soviet political intentions are especially difficult. Sir Winston Churchill said in 1939, "I cannot forecast to you the actions of Russia. It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

## Still a Mystery

Much the same can be said today. In fact, the White House earlier this year sent a memo to the CIA listing State and Defense Department complaints about the inadequacy of CIA forecasts of Soviet aims.

The situation nonetheless demands careful attention. As Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently emphasized, "Exactly why the Soviets are pushing so hard to improve their strategic nuclear capabilities is uncertain. What is certain is that we cannot ignore their efforts, or assume they are motivated by considerations of altruism or pure deterrence."

Despite the uncertainties, interviews with government and private arms experts permit two conclusions that are widely supported:

• The Soviet buildup — "steady, deliberate, impressive," as the Joint Chiefs of Staff described it — will be harder for Moscow to maintain in the next 15 years. The Soviet economy, mobilized for decades to build up the military, is slowing perceptibly. Difficult political, economic and military choices will have to be made, and the decisions will not be made easier by probable changes of leadership.

• Whatever the future, existing Soviet military strength causes real concern and probably requires response. The Soviet Union is close to neutralizing the U.S. land-based Minuteman missile force and have reduced the effectiveness of the U.S. fleet of B-52 bombers. As a result, military specialists say, a less vulnerable intercontinental ballistic missile will have to be deployed, along with the air-launched Cruise missile, regardless of whether there is a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

Soviet intentions are not formed in a vacuum, the analysts emphasize. They will be influenced by U.S. actions, by events (such as death and fighting among leaders), and by the slowing of the Sov-

iet economy. Some of these influences, according to specialists attending a continuing seminar on Soviet policy at the Kennan Institute here, will not make the Russians any more conservative.

Dr. Gregory Grossman, professor of economics at the University of California, Berkeley, said that there is a "real danger that resource (especially energy) shortages and domestic political tensions will at some future point tempt the Soviet leadership to use its military might in an externally more assertive way."

The military buildup could also take on a life and momentum of its own. "The military and its vast armory seem to be in search of a purpose," said Roman Kolkowicz of the Center for Arms Control and International Security, at the University of California, Los Angeles. "A goal that would go beyond the static balances and inertias of deterrence."

## Rise of Arms

The improved quality and increased quantity of Soviet arms is not the consequence of an abrupt or recent policy shift. Soviet military spending has risen steadily, about 4 percent a year in this decade, roughly the same growth rate as the Soviet gross national product.

Thus any Soviet military advantage, whether achieved or impending, would be the result of giving the defense establishment year after year a fixed part of the GNP, about 11 percent to 14 percent. This compares with about 6 percent of the U.S. GNP that goes for defense, although the U.S. GNP is twice that of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is believed to spend at least as much money for military purposes as the United States and probably 20 percent to 40 percent more. Moscow keeps about one-fifth of its arms facing East, against China, and U.S. allies contribute more to the overall Western defense effort than the East European nations contribute to Warsaw Pact costs.

The bottom line is the balance of forces. According to Gen. George Brown, the outgoing chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Soviet Union has:

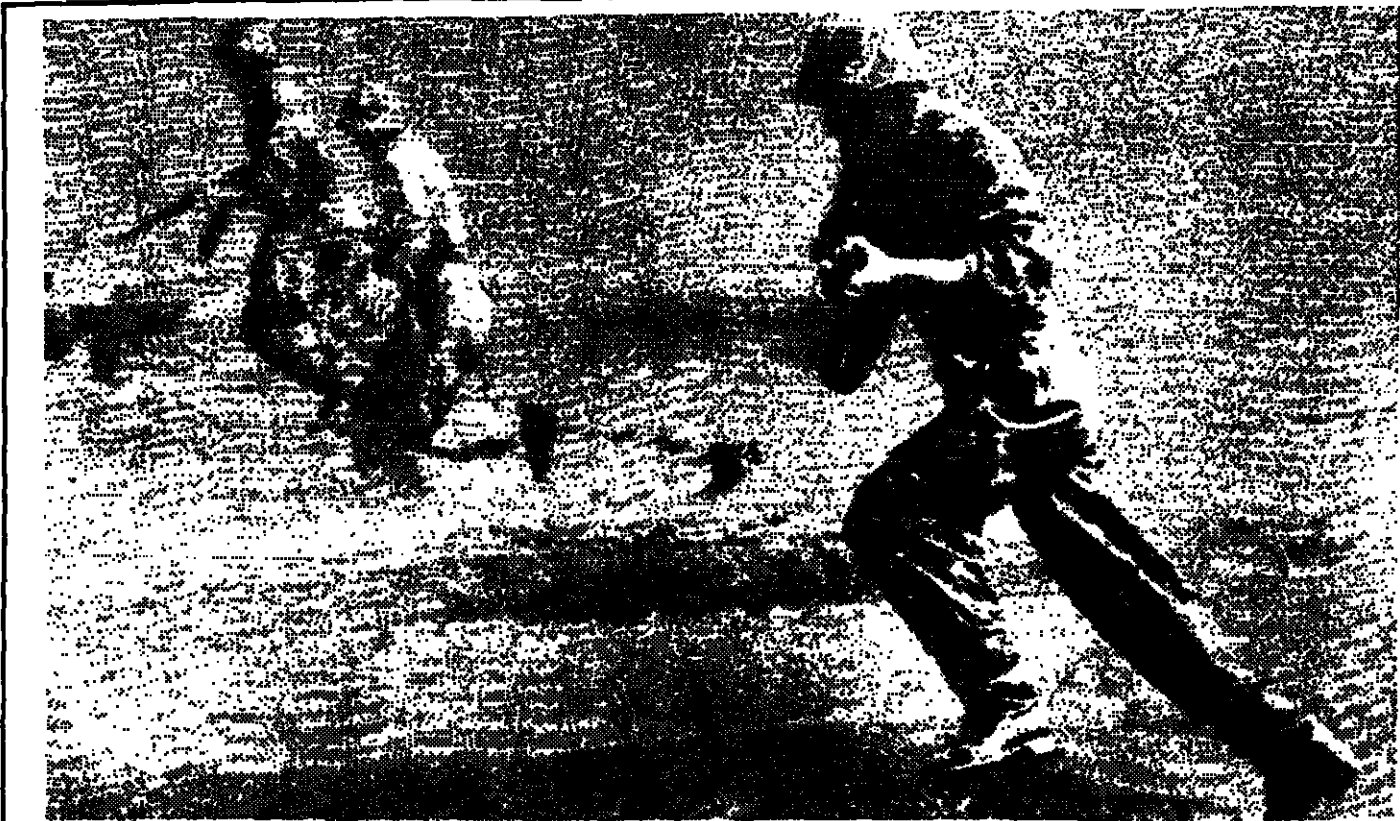
• A large research and development effort in anti-ballistic missiles. Such systems could be deployed if the treaty banning them is not continued. Moscow also has a major air defense system and a civil defense program to protect a significant proportion of its key people.

• More missiles and bombers than the United States and leads in every category except numbers of warheads and bombs. Since 1968, it has deployed five new families of intercontinental ballistic missiles and has at least four more families under development.

• Twice as many men under arms as the United States (up to 40 percent), four times as many artillery pieces (up to 60 percent) and significant numerical advantages in helicopters, tactical aircraft, warships and submarines.

• Shorter takeoff aircraft have been undergoing sea trials.

According to Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a State Department counselor in the Nixon and Ford administra-



Troops of the Red Army's elite Tamanskaya Division engage in a battle simulation on a burning obstacle course.

## Morale High in Tamanskaya Division

# Life Spartan in Red Army's Showcase Unit

By Seth Mydans

LABINO, U.S.S.R. (AP) — Here at the home of the Red Army's elite Tamanskaya Division, barring the route from Europe to Moscow, the visitors' book is filled with the comments of delegations from Communist-bloc countries.

The Tamanskaya, highly decorated for service on several fronts during World War II and now designated as Moscow's "guard" division, is also the Soviet Union's military showcase — for visitors from friendly powers.

But Westerners are shown very little of the Soviet armed forces, apart from an annual Red Square parade. On a rare visit here recently by Western newsmen, the division's commanding officers often had trouble overcoming their habitual impulse to secrecy.

Asked how many men serve in the Tamanskaya, a mechanized infantry division, the commanding officer, Gen. Gennady Lobachev, would only say, "enough to fulfill our task."

Asked what that task is, he replied, "Only the officers know that."

## Questions Permitted

However, the visiting reporters were shown the men's mess and recreation facilities, their barracks and a brief military exercise, after which they were permitted to ask questions of the men.

The picture of this selected division that emerged was one of spartan lifestyle, high morale and efficiency in the political training classes at which the men are trained, as one them said, in "the friendship of peoples and the hatred of aggressors."

The Tamanskaya, as presented to visiting reporters, offers its men clean quarters, plain but hearty food, a small library, television and entertainment that on one recent evening included a lecture on the Soviet Union's foreign policy and a program of dances.

But, as noted in articles in the official army newspaper, Red Star, life is not as good everywhere in the 4.4-million-man Red Army as it is in the Tamanskaya.

Citing "poor management and insufficient care of people," the newspaper has criticized food supplies, insufficient tents and other necessities on maneuvers, ill-fitting uniforms and in the case of one construction battalion the lack of a television set.

A Western military observer recently said of the Soviet armed

forces, "They do everything with less concern for the welfare of the individual soldier" than in the West.

But Gen. Lobachev indicated that he felt the opposite was true. He said his men are not taken on rigorous training exercises, as in the U.S. Marines, and he implied that they rely mostly on sports for physical conditioning.

To Western eyes, however, even this showcase division seemed to have a sparser lifestyle than is common for Western troops.

## 70 Beds in Rows

The barracks — newly painted and polished before the reporters visited — were divided into rooms where 60 to 70 beds were lined into narrow rows of two.

According to a mess-hall display, the men receive only 150 grams (5 1/2 ounces) of meat a day. Even this amount must pose a supply problem in a country where meat is in such short supply that some outlying towns rarely see it.

The unusual visit to the Tamanskaya Division occurred just three months after the Soviet war games held in Byelorussia, to which U.S. and British military observers were invited for the first time since World War II.

The soldiers at the Tamanskaya, evidently like soldiers around the Soviet Union, mix military training with four hours of political classes a week.

In talking with reporters, one soldier sounded exactly like the next one in insisting, as does the Soviet press, that "we do not threaten anybody. But if the need arises, we are ready to defend ourselves against aggression."

The Tamanskaya's political sessions also include the division's own history as one of the country's most decorated.

Formed in 1940, the Tamanskaya was baptized at the defense of Smolensk, where, by order of Stalin, it was dubbed an "elite division." It then fought at Rostov, and was decorated; and in the Caucasus, and was decorated again. After doing battle in the Kuban region, it was awarded the prestigious banner of the Red Guard.

It was named the Tamanskaya after it liberated the Taman Peninsula, and it finished the war fighting in Crimea. In 1946, it was stationed at its present position outside Moscow, defending the route from Western Europe.

Moreover, the buildup of Warsaw Pact ground forces and deployment of naval units on the NATO's flanks, Mr. Sonnenfeldt wrote recently in Foreign Affairs, gives rise to concern that the Soviet Union

can attack Europe without NATO

being able to count on adequate warning and mobilization time.

And, he added, the large Soviet Navy, together with the growing merchant ship and air transport

fleets, is capable of moving men

and equipment to most places in the world and sustaining them there.

The Soviet Union has built this

arsenal by allocating a large part of

its resources to heavy industry, including defense. Year after year, about 30 percent of its economic growth has gone into heavy industry and, as a consequence, the standard of living has risen comparatively slowly.

## Economy Slowing

To keep the economy growing, Moscow has poured manpower as well as capital into industry. Nevertheless, growth began to slow 15 years ago. The slowdown has continued, and, according to CIA estimates, the trend probably will worsen in 10 to 15 years.

The slowdown has taken place because Soviet factories have aged and grown more complex. Part of each new ruble of investment and each new worker has had to go toward replacing machinery and manpower rather than toward raising output. This has been obvious to Soviet economists for years. In 1965, the new leaders under Leonid Brezhnev made a brief and aborted effort at economic reform. To increase productivity, they sought to give plant managers more power to set the amount and type of output. But this threatened to reduce political control of the Communist Party and was quickly scuttled.

The economy has since muddled along with falling GNP growth rates from an average of 5.8 percent a year in the 1950s to 5.1 percent in the 1960s to 3.7 percent in the period 1970-1975. The contribution to the GNP by labor, capital and land have dropped correspondingly, and the productivity of these have dropped precipitously.

## Oil, Worker Declines

On top of this, other difficulties lie ahead. According to the specialists, the labor supply is diminishing and oil production probably will decline.

Further, because of a sharp decline in birthrates in the 1960s, the number of young people entering the work force will fall significantly within 15 years, from 2.5 million a year in the 1970-1975 period to 1.7 million a year in the 1976-1980 period and to 500,000 a year in the 1981-1990 period.

Complicating this will be that most of the youth coming of age within 15 years will be non-Slavic people from Central Asia, who have long resisted moving to cities in their own republics and resisted even more moving to the labor-short industrial areas of European Russia. Few of these people know the Russian language or have industrial skills. (Their increasing presence in the military is referred to by Russians as a "yellowing of the Red Army.") Further, any massive migration of minority workers to Russian cities has the potential for racial conflict.

Short of moving people around, the Soviet authorities could increase the work force by shortening the service period for military draftees, by reducing the size of the army or by raising the retirement age for civilians. However, none of these would be popular — with the military or with civilians.

Another approach to boost the economy would be to increase productivity, either by increasing discipline or by stepping up purchases of Western technology.

Factory managers have long sought greater authority over workers to reduce lost time, but this

would require repressive enforce-

ment measures. More technology can help in factories and on farms — in agriculture especially, where one of every four Soviet workers is employed and labor productivity is only one-tenth that of the U.S. level. Imports of machinery and equipment rose from \$510 million in 1963 to \$5 billion in 1975.

But this strategy increases Soviet dependence on the West for spare parts and maintenance and requires the Russians to earn increasingly more hard Western currency. They have few products that the West wants, except oil, which accounts for about half of the Soviet Union's hard-currency earnings of \$10 billion a year.

## Energy Crisis?

The CIA believes that an energy crisis is ahead for the Soviet Union. It is a forecast disputed by the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency and by private oil experts. But the CIA has stuck to its prediction that the rate of increase for Soviet oil production will slow and even stop.

If true, this would force the Kremlin to curtail overall economic growth — which would mean increased energy consumption — or to reduce oil exports or even become an oil importer.

The Soviet Union is now the top oil-producing nation. In 1976 its production was 10.4 million barrels a day, of which 3 million was exported (1 million to hard-currency countries). Thus consumption was about 7.4 million barrels a day. In comparison, the United States consumed 18 million barrels a day, of which it produced about half and imported the rest.

The consensus is that Moscow faces an energy problem of uncertain dimensions, partly because of industry's profligate use of oil, short-sightedness and wasteful technique of extracting it, and the increased cost of exploring fields in Siberia.

According to the CIA, the result will be that the growth rate will drop from the current 3.7 percent a year to perhaps 2 percent or 2.5 percent in the 1980s unless the Politburo takes strong — and probably divisive — steps.

## GNP Gap

In any case, the likelihood is that Soviet attempts to close the economic gap with the United States will fail. The Soviet GNP was one-third the size of the U.S. GNP in 1960; now it is half the size. The U.S. figure includes a higher proportion of services that provides its citizens a large edge in the standard of living.

New leadership might try to restrain defense spending, but neither of two former premiers — Georgi Malenkov and Nikita Khrushchev — was able to do it. Mr. Brezhnev has never tried.

The Soviet military establishment holds a pivotal position. It has a voice in the Politburo and military men make up 12 percent of the party's Central Committee. U.S. negotiators have been told that only the Soviet Defense Ministry can initiate arms control proposals.

In any succession quarrel among the leadership, the military has at least veto power. So the military is likely to remain, as Lenin told the state to keep it, "The apple of our eye."

— Los Angeles Times

# Black Muslims in U.S. Radically Depart From Anti-White to Patriotic Doctrine

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

CHICAGO (NYT) — Two years after abandoning its separatist philosophy, the predominantly black World Community of Al-Islam in the West has evolved into a white nationalist organization with a belief that minorities may have asked for too much and not done enough for themselves.

The new philosophy of the orthodox Islamic organization, formerly known as the Nation of Islam, represents a radical departure from its original doctrine, which held that whites were "devils" and that the institutions they control were to be shunned.

Now, the message delivered by Wallace Muhammad at weekly worship services and on college campuses, and repeated last week in an interview at the organization's headquarters here, is that "Bilalians and Caucasians" should form a partnership in solving society's problems and that blacks should "take advantage of their citizenship and come into the American spirit and identify with the land and flag."

## China Uncarths Ancient Bronzes

TOKYO, May 28 (AP) — Chinese archaeologists have unearthed 103 3,000-year-old bronzes in good condition in northwest China's Shensi Province, the New China News Agency said today.

Archaeologist Tang Lan was quoted as saying that it was the most important group of bronzes of the Chou dynasty discovered.

The report said that the bronzes provide new data for studying the history of that dynasty, which ruled from 11th to the 7th centuries B.C. It added that the discovery included bronzes, wine vessels, cooking vessels, ladles, bells and a full set of belt chimes.

Except for an occasional slip of the tongue, Mr. Muhammad, the chief imam, or spiritual leader, uses the terms Bilalian instead of black and Caucasian instead of white, rejecting the black and white designations as "racist."

Mr. Muhammad, who is 45, caused a doctrinal split in the organization when he assumed leadership after the death of his father, Elijah Muhammad, in 1975.

One faction, which knowledgeable sources describe as small, is made up of ardent followers of the separatist teachings of Elijah Muhammad. The second and larger faction is aligned with the new teachings of Wallace Muhammad.

The exact size of the World Community of Al-Islam in the West is difficult to determine. The organization has put its membership at 500,000, while law enforcement officials have put it at 25,000. Sources familiar with the organiza-

tion say that the membership had been about 300,000 but that this figure had dropped by about 100,000 in the last two years because of the doctrinal dispute.

## Chief Opponent

The chief opponent of the new philosophy, Abdul Haleem Farrakhan, formerly known as Louis Farrakhan, is trying to organize a following from a base in Brooklyn.

Mr. Farrakhan, who was national spokesman for the organization under Elijah Muhammad, broke away from it early this year after having been transferred to Chicago in what sources described as an effort by his superiors to keep an eye on him and to remove him from his base of power in New York.

Mr. Farrakhan is but one of several influential ministers who broke from the organization and whom Mr. Muhammad likens to witch doctors. "People believe witch doc-

tors until they get knowledge and then the witch doctors have to find another job," Mr. Muhammad said at the central Masjid, or place of worship, here.

He said he had challenged Mr. Farrakhan to a public debate over whether blacks should pursue a separatist course. He said he intended to work out differences with his opponents peacefully and to avoid the violence that resulted in some previous heated doctrinal disputes.

Fear of violence is obvious to those who visit the Masjid on the city's South Side. Before entering, worshippers and visitors must pass through a metal detection arch identical to those used at airports, and handbags and briefcases searched. Mr. Muhammad's office is equipped with closed-circuit television.

Explaining his views on the course of civil rights, he said: "Legislation has been piling up but we haven't been taking advantage of the opportunities open to us. The common man should not worry so much about legislation and civil rights. If you have the ability, just go on and do what everybody else does."

## 'Nobody Complains'

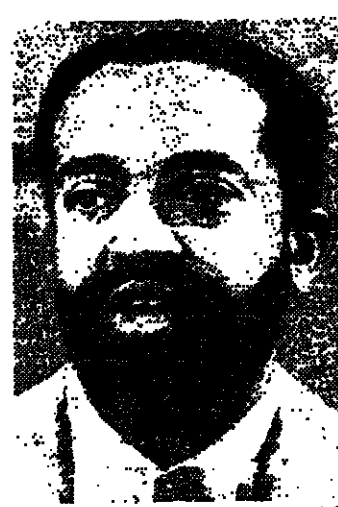
Mr. Muhammad said he did not feel that racial considerations affected the abilities of minorities to move ahead. "The problem is we don't identify with America. People don't go to the polls and vote, even for those candidates we like. The potholes in the streets can become so large you can't drive down them without damaging the wheel or knocking off the skirts, but nobody complains. We haven't been raised to believe that citizens have a voice and power."

To kindle an increased spirit of patriotism, Mr. Muhammad said he had instituted an annual observance of patriotism from July 1 through 4.

He said he was pleased with the performance of the Carter adminis-



Elijah Muhammad



Wallace Muhammad

## Wealth of Documents Left Behind

# U.S. Holds Nazi Files in Berlin

By Wellington Long

BERLIN (UPI) — When Adolf Hitler finally realized that he had lost, he took steps to deny himself and his Nazi Party files to the enemy.

Hitler instructed the staff at Nazi Party headquarters on Koenigsplatz in Munich to destroy all membership cards and other files of the notorious People's Courts which tried violations of the Nazis' racial code or treason.

Millions of pieces of Nazi organization correspondence and files on those who became German citizens of infraction of party regulations and contested membership.

The Army shipped all these files to its documents center in Berlin which also received about 600,000 SS membership cards, 200,000 SA membership cards and the files of the notorious People's Courts which tried violations of the Nazis' racial code or treason.

Millions of pieces of Nazi organization correspondence and files on those who became German citizens of infraction of party regulations and contested membership.

On April 30, 1945, the day Hitler died in Berlin, the first U.S. soldier to reach Munich, Sgt. Ernie Langendorf, walked into the Koenigsplatz headquarters and found the files only partly burned. There was evidence that other files had been removed from the building.

Maj. William Browne, of Portland, Ore., then with the U.S. military government, took the suggestion of a German adviser and searched pulping mills in the area.

In July, his raiders hit the jackpot at a mill operated by Hans Huber, who said that he had been given 40 tons of Nazi documents to pulp but had not done so because his brother had been forced to flee the country on the grounds that he had a Jewish wife.

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**Euromarket**

**Lack of New Funds in Euromart  
Spurring Selling Despite Losses**

By William Ellington

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—The amount of new money moving into the Euromarket bond market appears to have diminished drastically in recent weeks, mainly because short-term investments have greater attractions, particularly as a safeguard against capital losses in a rising interest-rate environment, analysts say.

As a result, underwriters were left holding a significant proportion of the recent Euromarket offerings. And liquidation of unsold bonds by underwriters in the after-market was carried out last week with some hefty losses over commissions are counted—all of the recent offerings ended the week at discounts of two or more points from issue price.

While the discounts in new issues were steep, prices of seasoned bonds were marked down by about a point or so as dealers tried to lighten their inventories and avoid taking on further material, market participants said.

The question bedeviling investors and bond market professionals alike is whether there is any likelihood of a credit crunch developing as in 1969 or 1974. Obviously, U.S. authorities would not deliberately engineer another credit crunch as this would put the U.S. and world economies into a tailspin. Yet, in a \$2-billion economy, vast amounts of liquidity are absorbed when inflation rises sharply. And many U.S. economists are now predicting a sharp pickup in inflation.

Moreover, experience has shown that an accelerating rate of inflation in the United States is likely to have a much bigger impact on the Euromarket than on domestic financial markets. This proposition is illustrated in the table below, which compares Euromarket and

domestic interest rates with the rise in the U.S. consumer price index. The first column gives a rough indication of the high and low Euromarket range for the year based on three-month Euromarket bid rates at the end of the month as published by Morgan Guaranty Trust. The middle column shows the percentage change for the year in the U.S. consumer price index. The last column shows the comparable evolution of three-month domestic certificates of deposit.

Year	Euromarket	CPI	CD
72	4.88-6.0	3.2	3.75-5.63
73	6.63-11.5	8.8	6.13-10.63
74	8.5-13.94	12.2	8.30-12.38
75	8.1-7.88	7.0	5.50-7.13
76	5.0-6.5	4.8	4.70-5.90
77	5.13-7.19	6.8	4.85-6.80

As can be seen, Euromarket interest rates were pushed into double-digit figures in 1973 and 1974 at a time when the magnitude of the increase in retail prices was very large.

Significantly, in the 1973-74 period, Euromarket interest rates rose to a fairly wide premium above comparable domestic-dollar interest rates as the table shows. The reason for this, some analysts contend, is that U.S. banks, which are major suppliers of funds to the Euromarket, tend to cut back on interbank lending when credit tightens, forcing other banks to pay a premium for Euromarket funds.

According to data compiled by Morgan Guaranty, interbank transactions accounted for about 47.2 percent of the gross size of the Euromarket in 1973 but this dropped to 41.9 percent in 1974 before returning to a more normal 45.2 percent the next year.

Part of this phenomenon was related to the uncertainties caused by

**U.S. Commodities**

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Several grain and livestock contracts bulged to peak levels during a week highlighted by all-time top prices for June cattle futures and the biggest weekly grain exports on record.

Fears of reduced crop yields were amplified when mid-week rains drenched the Corn Belt. Even as the Agriculture Department reported that corn plantings lagged 22 percent behind normal as of late last week, muddy fields were making it difficult for farmers to get crops in the ground.

The weather-induced buying, plus shipments overseas of 100 million bushels of wheat, corn, soybeans and sorghum, pushed 1978 crop corn futures nearly 15 cents to new contract highs.

Wheat prices on the Chicago Board of Trade surged 11 to 15 cents to within a few cents of top prices paid last month. And soybeans, jumping an average of 25 cents to \$7.35 in the July contract, surpassed previous records in all but nearest months.

Meanwhile, live cattle futures established season highs during three sessions. Net gains for the period ranged from 1.3 to 1.8 cents a pound, as consumer demand for beef remained strong despite high costs aggravated by limited marketings at major terminals.

The nearest live cattle contract at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange sold for a fraction under 62 cents a pound by the end of the week. Hog futures finished steady to 1.1 cent higher, but pork belly (bacon) contracts slumped almost 2 1/2 cents in nearby deliveries. Ample stocks of the uncured slabs of bacon and relatively poor demand in cash markets contributed to the downside.

While the gains in agricultural commodities rubbed off on gold and silver, copper futures leaped independently to their highest prices in a year.

As rebel invaders were driven out of Zaire, a major copper-producing nation, sketchy reports filtered out of the African nation about damage to copper mines and consequently encouraged talk of sharply reduced output.

Despite profit taking spurred by the 2 1/2-cent price increase a week earlier, a barrage of late-week buying lifted copper futures on New York's Comex nearly 4 1/2 cents. The June delivery closed at 65.3 cents a pound. Still, gold futures in New York advanced from \$120 to nearly \$3 during the week, while silver contracts climbed almost 9 cents an ounce. Gold finished at \$179.80 in the June contract, while the same month closed at \$52.47 for silver.

the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt in mid-1974. Nevertheless, it seems likely that as loan demand in the United States picks up further because of the need to finance higher-priced inventories, credit conditions in the Euromarket will become a lot tighter.

While domestic loan demand of large New York City banks remained essentially flat last year, the U.S. commercial paper market expanded by \$11.95 billion, or 22.7

percent, to \$64.6 billion at year-end. In the first four months, the market expanded by a further \$5.6 billion, or 8.7 percent.

This form of short-term lending between corporations cut the major U.S. banks out of a lot of high-quality business and the banks are known to be anxious to recapture the business once corporate liquidity is reduced by inflation.

At the same time, U.S. banks will

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

**The U.S. Economic Scene**

**Analysts Seek Signs of End to Expansion**

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT)—With the U.S. economy about to enter the 39th month of its current advance—and thus virtually assured of matching, a month hence, the longest previous peacetime expansion since World War II—analysts are beginning to look for signs that the upturn is showing its age and heading for a demise. There is some evidence that such a point is approaching, although not nearly enough to warrant the writing of this boom's obituary—not just yet, anyway.

Some observers disagree. They think the end of the cyclical expansion may be no more than six to nine months away, but they still constitute a small minority. Nevertheless, some characteristics of a retreating boom seem to be emerging and will bear close scrutiny in the month immediately ahead, particularly after the obvious catch-up aspects of the economy's performance during the current quarter have run their course.

In a panel discussion at last week's steel industry convention in New York, Prof. Burton Malkiel of Princeton University noted the length of the current boom and termed it not surprising in view of the duration and depth of the recession that preceded it for 16 months in 1974 and 1975. But then he raised the question so many are asking: How much longer can it continue?

**3 Threats to Expansion**

Prof. Malkiel, who was a member of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers, listed three ways that economic expansion could be ended: Imbalances develop in inventories, investment or spending; the underlying forces of consumer demand run out of steam; or excessive inflation leads

to restrictive monetary policies that kill them.

Although he expressed considerable concern about the inflationary trend, Prof. Malkiel suggested that the greatest danger now seemed to be posed by the possibility that the previous fast growth of consumer

spending for housing, autos and other goods might lose its momentum.

Neither of the other panelists at the steel meeting—Walter Heller of the University of Minnesota and Pierre Rinfret, who heads his own economic consulting firm—saw

the likelihood of a recession in the near future.

"I don't see any of the signs of recession," Mr. Heller remarked. "Business and industry are still hiring people with verve and gusto. That's as good an index of business confidence in the future as anything. And I don't think the consumer is going to let us down either."

Mr. Rinfret said he didn't "see a recession coming in the next 12 to 15 months," but he expressed concern over rising inflation and the "disgraceful trends" in capital formation and productivity.

**Nervous About Inflation**

It is the fear that an already elevated level of inflation will be moving higher in coming months that has everyone on edge, even top government officials who had not accorded it much attention until the last couple of months.

Robert Strauss, the president's chief envoy to businessmen and labor leaders in his effort to gain voluntary compliance in a program of price and wage deceleration, has been warning of further inflation ahead. And Barry Bosworth, director of the Council of Wage and Price Stability, exercised the administration's jawboning technique in trying to head off a potentially high wage settlement in the pulp and paper industry.

Publicly at least, government officials remain confident that inflationary pressures in the food sector will ease after midyear. So does Mr. Heller, who is counting on good results from the administration's anti-inflation program, although he concedes that the effort "should have been started a year ago on the supply side."

Many private economists and businessmen are not so confident that the tide will turn, chiefly be-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

**New York Stock Market**

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT)—Gloomy forecasts, emanating from Washington as well as Wall Street, about prospects for higher consumer prices, higher interest rates and higher inflation rates combined last week to send the stock market lower.

By Friday most of the nation's major commercial banks had raised their prime lending rate to 8 1/2 percent from 8 1/4 percent. This brought the most prominent of all short-term interest rates to their loftiest level since 1975.

As for the stock market, the Dow Jones industrial average told the story by dropping for the last four trading days of the week. The Dow finished at 831.69 with a net loss of 15.16 points.

Strong sectors of the stock market included the gaming issues (with legalized gambling starting in Atlantic City, N.J., over the Memorial Day weekend) as well as the copper group and some conglomerate issues, notably Teledyne.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange fell to 143.2 million shares, compared with 204 million in the previous week.

While over-the-counter stocks suffered setbacks last week along with listed issues, this sector of the market has proved popular for many individual investors who search for companies that, in many cases, are relatively unknown. Volume has boomed, along with prices, in the over-the-counter area.

Turnover in NASDAQ issues, composed of some 2,550 over-the-counter companies, amounted to nearly 950 million shares between Jan. 1 and May 17 of this year. That represents an increase of 33 percent from the turnover during the first four and a half months of last year. At the same time, volume rose 26 percent on the New York Stock Exchange and 17 percent on the American Stock Exchange, the nation's leading listed markets. The total turnover in NASDAQ issues ran three times as much as Amex volume for the period.

The interest in over-the-counter issues, according to brokers, stems from a number of factors. Many of these stocks were beaten down to extremely low price-earnings multiples in the grueling bear market that finally ended in 1974.

Bank trust departments, mutual funds and other institutional investors lately have expanded their activity in over-the-counter issues. "Institutions have been very active for the last several months," reports one New York City broker.

**Over-Counter Market**

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amorex	415	19	17 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	1024	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	96	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	36	18	17 1/4	17 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	209	9 1/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	134	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	185	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	215	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	10	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	101	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1 1/4

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amorex	2656	45 1/4	42 1/4	44 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	2233	22 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	115	16 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	189	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	14	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	487	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	1083	30 1/4	25 1/4	27 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	377	33 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	513	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	136	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	54	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	102	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	146	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	231	47 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	+1 1/4

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amorex	105	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	936	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	270	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	571	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	163	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	282	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	140	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	39	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	6	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	1533	22 1/4	19 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	4730	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	90	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	128	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/4
Amorex	85	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/4

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

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## Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					
(Continued from Page 9.)																									
AlmAm 24	26	5%	5%	5%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 72	91	15%	15%	15%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 144	192	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 288	384	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 576	768	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 1152	1536	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 2304	3072	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 4608	6144	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 9216	12288	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 18432	24576	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 36864	49152	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 73728	98304	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 147456	196608	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 294912	393216	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 589824	786432	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 1179648	1572864	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 2359296	3145728	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 4718592	6291456	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 9437184	12582912	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 18874368	25165824	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 37748736	50331648	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 75497472	100663296	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 150994944	201326592	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 301989888	402653184	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 603979776	805306368	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 1207959552	1610612736	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 2415919104	3298534883328	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 4831838208	6597069766656	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 9663676416	13194139533312	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 19327352999968	26388279066624	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 3865470580791808	52776558133248	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 7730941161583616	105553116266496	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 1546188223167232	211106232532992	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 3166593487991808	42221597764222976	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 633318697598976	844424930131968	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 1266637395197952	10808639105689984	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 2533274790395904	27021597764222976	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 5066549580791808	54043195528445952	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 10133099161583616	10808639105689984	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 20266198323167232	27021597764222976	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 40532396646334464	54043195528445952	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 81064793292668928	10808639105689984	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 162129586545777936	216172782113799872	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 32425917309155584	432345564227599744	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 64851834618311168	864691128455199488	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 12970366923662336	172938225691039872	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438	14%	12%	12%	FinAdn 1.20	103	21%	20%	20%	GrScn 1.00	153	25%	21%	25%	21%
AlmAm 25940733847324672	345876451382079744	3%	3%	3%	BMA 30	144	21%	20%	20%	ComPr 20	438														



















# Injured Borg Beats Panatta In Rome Final

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 28 — Bjorn Borg, shaking off the effects of an eye injury suffered during a first-set loss, captured the Italian Open tennis tournament today with a 1-6, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3 victory over Adriano Panatta.

It took the top-seeded Borg, who hurt his eye when he struck himself with his racket while trying to swat a wasp, 3 hours and 15 minutes to win. He played steadily, consistent tennis after overcoming the injury and getting used to the 10,000 policy fans cheering on Panatta, an Italian, at the Foro Italico.

In the fourth set, the crowd started began tossing 100-lira (11-cent) coins at Borg as he began serving. He picked up the coins, handed them to the referee and continued playing.

In the third game of the fourth set, officials told the crowd, "If you're going to be stupid, go home." The crowd then settled down and the match concluded without further incidents.

The crowd behavior was, for the most part, in contrast to Panatta's semifinals match yesterday against Jose Higueras, in which booing, heckling and coin-throwing prompted him to walk off the court at the start of the third set.

Against Borg, Panatta opened impressively, taking the first set with three service breaks. Borg,

however, spent a good part of the set rubbing his injured eye.

In the second set, Borg took charge as Panatta began committing errors. After Borg took the third set easily for a 2-1 lead in the best-of-five-set match, Panatta rallied for a 5-1 advantage in the fourth set, which he finally won, 6-4.

In the decisive fifth set, Borg jumped to a 3-1 lead and coasted to victory. After the match, Borg said, "I was very irritated with the crowd. If they had thrown a few more coins, I certainly would have retired. The center court in Rome is the most difficult place to win against an Italian."

Borg said the victory here gave him "confidence" for the French Open tournament, which begins tomorrow, the Davis Cup against Yugoslavia and Wimbledon.

Borg defeated Ricardo Ycaza in the first round, then Eric Deblicker, Roscoe Tanner, Harold Solomon and Eddie Dibbs to reach the final.

## Two Similar Games

Borg scored a 6-4, 6-3, 6-0 victory yesterday over Dibbs, who imitated Borg's strong serves, two-handed backhand returns, long volleys to the opposite side and only a few outtings to the net. But Borg played his game better.

Panatta advanced to the final when Higueras stormily quit the game yesterday after the players split the first two sets of their semifinals match.

Higueras won the first set, 6-0, and leading the second set, 5-1, when Panatta, unseated on his home court, began a comeback that roused the passions of the partisan crowd.

Higueras made several lengthy protests over the crowd's conduct and made an obscene gesture at one point. Panatta remained cool and went on to win the second set, 7-5, before Higueras walked off the court.

His exit was preceded by that of the game's judge, who abandoned his seat over the center net just before the end of the second set. There was no explanation for his withdrawal.

## Moret Is Reinstated On Rangers' Roster

ARLINGTON, Texas, May 28 (AP) — Roger Moret, the Texas Ranger left-handed pitcher who was placed on the inactive list April 12 when he lapsed into a catatonic state in the dressing room, was reactivated yesterday and is eligible to pitch immediately.

Moret will be used as a reliever, as he was before he spent several weeks recovering in an Arlington hospital.

## De Mueynck Wins Giro

MILAN, May 28 (Reuters) — Johan de Mueynck of Belgium won the 61st Giro d'Italia bicycle race today as the final stage was run from Inverigo to Milan.



A doctor inspects Bjorn Borg after he hit himself in the face while trying to swat an insect yesterday during the finals of the Italian Open tennis tournament. At right is Adriano Panatta.

## First Home Loss in 12 Games

# Dodgers' 2-Hitter Beats Giants

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 — San Francisco lost its first home decision in 12 starts and also had its four-game winning streak snapped yesterday by the Los Angeles Dodgers as Burt Hooton and Terry Forster combined on a two-hitter for a 3-1 victory over the Giants. The decision allowed Los Angeles to close within 2½ games of the division-leading Giants in the National League West.

A double by Ron Cey, a single by Steve Garvey and a double-play grounder by Dusty Baker gave the Dodgers their first run in the second and they scored what proved to be the winner in the seventh on a double by Baker, a long fly to right by Lee Lacy and a sacrifice fly by Jerry Grote. A walk to Billy North, a sacrifice, a stolen base and a single by Reggie Smith scored Los Angeles' final run.

The Giants scored their only run when Darrell Evans singled after one out in the fourth, went to second on a walk to Willie McCovey and came around when Lacy dropped Larry Herndon's pop-up in right field.

## Phillies 6, Braves 5

At Atlanta, reliever Rick Camp balked home pinch-runner Bud Harrelson with Bake McBride at the plate and one out in the ninth inning to lift Philadelphia over Atlanta. Trailing 5-3 entering the ninth, Richie Hebner singled and Garry Maddox doubled before Bob Boone's RBI single made it 5-4. Harrelson ran for Boone and Dave Johnson tied the game with a single to center as Harrelson took third.

## Reds 5, Padres 2

At San Diego, Ken Griffey collected four singles and scored three runs while untested Bill Bonham won his sixth game of the season to lead Cincinnati to victory over San Diego. The Padres averted a shutout in the eighth when pinch-hitter Don Reynolds drew a walk and Dave Tomlin replaced Bonham with one out. Tomlin hit Gene Richards with a pitch and Reynolds scored on Jerry Turner's double. Gene Tenace homered off Manny Sarmiento in the bottom of the ninth after Cincinnati added two runs.

## Expos 15, Pirates 1

At Pittsburgh, Montreal gathered 20 hits, led by Tony Perez's home run, a single, and a sacrifice fly to crush Pittsburgh. Rudy May supported his own two-hit pitching by driving in one run and scoring two others. Larry Parrish hit a two-run shot, his second homer in as many nights, and Stan Papi went 4-for-4 while driving in three runs. Dave Cash also went 4-for-4, scored four runs and drove in another.

## Cubs 3, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Chicago extended its winning streak to seven games while St. Louis lost its 14th in 15 games as Bill Buckner's dribbler in front of home plate scored Ivan DeJesus from third. DeJesus led off the 11th with a triple off reliever Buddy Schultz, 0-1. One out later, Buckner brought DeJesus home with his infield hit.

## Mets 9, Astros 7

At Houston, John Stearns scored the winning run on Doug Flynn's single to highlight a four-run eighth inning as New York defeated Houston. Stearns also drove in an earlier run with a pinch-double and another with a sacrifice fly in the ninth that scored Elliott Maddox. Butch Metzger, the third New York pitcher, picked up the victory to even his record at 1-1.

## Red Sox 1, Tigers 0

In the American League, at Boston, Jim Rice's 17th home run of the season backed the seven-hit pitching of Luis Tiant and moved Boston to a 1-0 victory over Detroit. The homer, in his 45th game of the season, moved Rice ahead of the record pace maintained by Babe Ruth and Roger Maris.

## Blue Jays 4, Yankees 1

At New York, Toronto snapped New York's five-game winning streak as Rick Bosetti drove in three of the runs, two on a tie-breaking triple in the ninth inning, against loser Ed Figueroa. Dave McKay opened the ninth with a single and moved up on a sacrifice. After an intentional walk to Alan Ashby, Bosetti unloaded his triple and then scored the final Toronto run on a bunt by Bob Balor.

## Indians 6, Orioles 2

At Baltimore, David Clyde pitched Cleveland to triumph, his third straight victory and his second in six days over Baltimore. Johnny Grubb, Buddy Bell and Willie Horton drove in two runs each for Cleveland.

## A's 4, White Sox 3

At Oakland, Chicago dropped its sixth consecutive game as Oakland rallied for a 4-3 victory in 10 innings. Jim Essian, traded by the White Sox to the A's this spring, delivered the winning run with a 10th-inning single that scored pinch-runner Mike Edwards from second.

## Mariners 3, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Toby Harrah hit a fifth-inning sacrifice fly for the winning run and Jon Matlack received relief help from Reggie Cleveland as Texas defeated Seattle. Matlack, 5-5, yielded only six hits until he ran into trouble in the ninth. Leon Roberts and Lee Stanton singled with one out before Cleveland came on to get the final two outs.

## Brewers 4, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Ben Oglive drove in two runs with a homer and a single and Larry Sorensen survived two run-scoring wild pitches as Milwaukee defeated California and knocked the Angels out of first place in the American League West. Sorensen, 6-3, scattered eight hits as the Angels slipped one-half game behind the Oakland.

## Huge Welcome For Canadiens

MONTREAL, May 28 (AP) — It may have been the Montreal Canadiens' third Stanley Cup in a row, but hundreds of thousands of their fans were anything but blasé as they welcomed the hockey team home.

The fans stood six-deep in some places along the route of the parade Friday honoring the team for its 4-2 victory over the Boston Bruins in the best-of-seven National Hockey League final series.

The beer flowed freely in hot weather as fans watched the parade inch its way from the Forum to City Hall. It took the procession about 4½ hours to make the six-mile trip.

Why all the furor over a victory that many fans were predicting even before the finals began?

Jean Beliveau, a former Canadiens center and now the team's vice-president, explained it this way: "Hockey is more than a sport for some of them. It's like a religion. They all came to pay their respects."

The team captain, Yvan Cournoyer, and the assistant captain, Serge Savard, led the procession, perched on top of a fire truck with the Stanley Cup and a long float trailing behind.

At one point along the route, about 100 children jumped onto the float and their extra weight popped one of the tires.

## Weekend Line Scores

Friday's Games			
Team	Score	Team	Score
Atlanta	6-5	Braves	5-6
Baltimore	3-2	Mariners	3-2
Boston	1-0	Red Sox	1-0
California	2-1	Angels	2-1
Chicago	4-3	Brewers	4-2
Cincinnati	5-2	Reds	5-2
Cleveland	6-2	Indians	6-2
Detroit	0-1	Tigers	0-1
Houston	7-9	Astros	7-9
Los Angeles	3-1	Dodgers	3-1
Montreal	15-1	Expos	15-1
New York	9-7	Mets	9-7
Pittsburgh	1-15	Pirates	1-15
San Diego	2-5	Padres	2-5
Seattle	2-3	Mariners	2-3
St. Louis	1-3	Cardinals	1-3
Texas	5-2	Rangers	5-2
Toronto	4-1	Blue Jays	4-1
Washington	6-2	Nationals	6-2
White Sox	3-4	A's	3-4
Yankees	1-4	Blue Jays	1-4

Saturday's Games			
Team	Score	Team	Score
Atlanta	6-5	Braves	5-6
Baltimore	3-2	Mariners	3-2
Boston	1-0	Red Sox	1-0
California	2-1	Angels	2-1
Chicago	4-3	Brewers	4-2
Cincinnati	5-2	Reds	5-2
Cleveland	6-2	Indians	6-2
Detroit	0-1	Tigers	0-1
Houston	7-9	Astros	7-9
Los Angeles	3-1	Dodgers	3-1
Montreal	15-1	Expos	15-1
New York	9-7	Mets	9-7
Pittsburgh	1-15	Pirates	1-15
San Diego	2-5	Padres	2-5
Seattle	2-3	Mariners	2-3
St. Louis	1-3	Cardinals	1-3
Texas	5-2	Rangers	5-2
Toronto	4-1	Blue Jays	4-1
Washington	6-2	Nationals	6-2
White Sox	3-4	A's	3-4
Yankees	1-4	Blue Jays	1-4

Sunday's Games			
Team	Score	Team	Score
Atlanta	6-5	Braves	5-6
Baltimore	3-2	Mariners	3-2
Boston	1-0	Red Sox	1-0
California	2-1	Angels	2-1
Chicago	4-3	Brewers	4-2
Cincinnati	5-2	Reds	5-2
Cleveland	6-2	Indians	6-2
Detroit	0-1	Tigers	0-1
Houston	7-9	Astros	7-9
Los Angeles	3-1	Dodgers	3-1
Montreal	15-1	Expos	15-1
New York	9-7	Mets	9-7
Pittsburgh	1-15	Pirates	1-15
San Diego	2-5	Padres	2-5
Seattle	2-3	Mariners	2-3
St. Louis	1-3	Cardinals	1-3
Texas	5-2	Rangers	5-2
Toronto	4-1	Blue Jays	4-1
Washington	6-2	Nationals	6-2
White Sox	3-4	A's	3-4
Yankees	1-4	Blue Jays	1-4

## Sneva a Distant Second

# Unser Wins Indy 500 For the Third Time

From Wire Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28 — Al Unser, largely ignored as a contender in pre-race speculation because of development problems with his new Lola, sprinted out of the pack near the 200-mile mark and scored a comfortable victory over Tom Sneva today in the Indianapolis 500.

It was the third Indy 500 triumph for Unser, who will celebrate his 39th birthday tomorrow, when he accepts a check for about \$250,000 at the victory dinner.

He lost his most persistent challenger in the race when the early pacesetter, Danny Ongais, rolled off with a smoking motor in his Parnelli, with slightly less than 100 miles left.

## Penalized a Circuit

Teammates Gordon Johncock and Steve Krisiloff were each one lap down in the third and fourth positions, respectively, after being penalized the equivalent of a full circuit around the 2½-mile Indianapolis Motor Speedway for pit road and caution flag violations.

Janet Guthrie, the first female entrant, ran consistently all afternoon and was credited with ninth place unofficially, pending the official posting tomorrow morning.

Unser struggled all month for speed from his new Cosworth-powered Lola. The first Lola, which turned a lap at 202 miles an hour in tire tests here in March, was destroyed in a crash weeks ago, and Unser said the second car was not its equal. He qualified fifth, at 196.474 mph.

## Second Year Second

Tom Sneva, a runner-up for the second year in a row, was half a mile back at the finish, closing slightly near the end as Unser backed off to save fuel. Unser, the winner here in 1970 and 1971, averaged 161.363 mph — just under the race record.

Unser broke up a close duel between Ongais and Sneva when he moved in front on the 76th of 200 circuits. Except for pit stops, Unser led most of the rest of the distance. He said his car performed well enough most of the day, but developed some handling difficulties late in the event.

Mario Andretti's charge from 33rd spot stopped as soon as he reached the top 10, just 50 miles into the race. He used the caution flags to his advantage before a wire went dead, shutting his motor off. It was changed, but he was out of contention by then. He continued to drop back with engine problems.

## Variation on a Theme

The engines were started with a variation of the famous command, "Gentlemen start your engines." Out of consideration for Guthrie.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	23	17	.575	—
Philadelphia	20	19	.513	.26
Montreal	22	21	.512	.29
New York	21	24	.467	.44½
Pittsburgh	20	25	.442	.5
St. Louis	16	29	.341	1.0
Friday's Games				
San Francisco	27	15	.643	—
Cincinnati	28	17	.620	½
Philadelphia	25	18	.581	2½
Los Angeles	22	22	.500	3
San Diego	19	22	.463	7½
Houston	19	24	.442	8½
Atlanta	14	25	.358	10½
Saturday's Games				
St. Louis	2	1	.667	—
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600	—
Cincinnati	3	1	.750	—
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	—
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	—
San Diego	3	1	.750	—
Houston	3	1	.750	—
Atlanta	3	1	.750	—
Sunday's Games				
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	—
San Diego	3	1	.750	—
Houston	3	1	.750	—
Atlanta	3	1	.750	—
Monday's Games				
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
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San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	—
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Wednesday's Games				
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	—
San Diego	3	1	.750	—
Houston	3	1	.750	—
Atlanta	3	1	.750	—
Thursday's Games				
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
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Philadelphia	3	1	.750	—
San Diego	3	1	.750	—
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Atlanta	3	1	.750	—
Tuesday's Games				
San Francisco	3	1		



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